FOOT PRINTS OF GUIDING

Robert Stephenson Smyth Baden-Powell

In the army, he joined the cavalry and worked with horses.
He played polo and trained polo ponies.
BP House - London

FOOT PRINTS OF GUIDING

A

COMPILATION

By :

Mrs. MYTHILY SAMPATH
Former Asst. State Commissioner [G]
The Bharat Scouts & Guides, Karnataka

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KARNATAKA

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THE BHARAT SCOUTS & GUIDES, KARNATAKA

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DATE : 13-12-2012

FOREWORD

I am extremely happy to learn that Mrs. Mythily Sampath & Miss P.Saroja have compiled a Book about the genesis, and growth of the Guide Movement around the world by compiling a Book called the **"FOOTPRINTS OF GUIDING"**, which runs into Thirteen Chapters giving certain essential Material and Memories of the Movement to the readers in General and to Scout/Guide Leaders and Volunteers in particular-which perhaps many of us have not gone through earlier.

Both of them are Trained Popular Leaders of the Movement and have served the Movement with Distinction and Commitment in our State and of course, served at National Level too, one as a Member of the National Council and Leader Trainer and the other as Director of the Organisation at National Headquarters in addition to having served as State Organising Commissioner of Guides of our State.

I feel proud of the fact that both of them are products of Karnataka and serving the Movement even now-as per the Founders - Wish and Dictum - that once You are a Scout or Guide - continue to be so, till the end, since all of us have taken the Oath and Promise, that we will live upto the Principles of the Movement and Propagate them to the Best of our ability among the Youth.

As far as my knowledge goes, 1 don't remember to have seen a Book of this nature in English so far, either published by National or other State Headquarters. The Book has many interesting and innovative Chapters about the ***Founder*** of the Movement ***Lord Baden-Powell*** and World Chief Guide ***Olave Lady Baden-Powell*** and Founder's Sister ***Agnes Baden-Powell*** and chapter

takes us through many innovative Scout/Guide concepts, which are being adopted, taught, practiced followed even today all over the world as enunciated and practised by the Founder.

I congratulate Mrs. Mythily Sampath and Miss P.Saroja for compiling and publishing "Footprints of Guiding" Book and placing it before the public and the Volunteers of the Scout/Guide Movement during the Centenary Closing Year of Guide Movement, which I am sure will get circulated among thousands of Volunteers of the Movement, which helps them to enhance their knowledge, skills and strengthen their knowledge about the History and Growth of the Movement during last century.

I wish and pray that all the Unit Leaders in Karnataka will be able to possess a copy of this Book to enlighten themselves about the Life History of the Founder, Chief of World Guide Movement and others as well, as its Growth and Development around the world and about the need for a Movement like the One he/she is serving and also the urgent need and necessity of its expansion to all the Schools and Colleges in the State so as to find a better Society and World around us with a Commitment to Service and Discipline.

This Book I am sure, will be a Hand Book of reference to all the Unit Leaders serving the Movement at different levels and will be a Reference Book to Trainers and Leaders and Volunteers serving the Organisation.

My Good Wishes and Greetings to the compilers of this Book and others who are part of this Human Resource Development Movement.

13/12/12

(Kondajji B.Shanmukhappa)
State Chief Commissioner

THE BHARAT SCOUTS & GUIDES
Mrs. Shantha Acharya
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December 12, 2012

MESSAGE

This novel publication which presents the history of guiding to the younger generation is welcome during the third year of centenary celebration of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts. One can understand the innumerable events that took place over the years, right from 1909 onwards.

I thank Smt. Mythily Sampath, Former Assistant State Commissioner (G) Karnataka State and Miss. P. Saroja, Former Director of National Head Quarters, India, New Delhi and presently acting Assistant State Commissioner for Bharath Scouts and Guides, Karnataka State, for compiling from various sources, this publication "Footprints of Guiding".

It is hoped that the younger generation will benefit by studying this publication.

Mrs. Shantha Acharya
State Commissioner (G)
The Bharat Scouts & Guides, Karnataka

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المنظمة العالمية للحركة الكشفية

ASIA PACIFIC REGIONAL SCOUT COMMITTEE

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MESSAGE

The Bharat Scouts & Guides Karnataka is always fortunate to have inspiring leaders, effective trainers, sustainable commissioners and of course very good orators/writers/compilers from the Guide wing.

With Ten Million Girl Guides and Girl Scouts from over 145 countries across the world, the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS) is the largest voluntary movement dedicated to girls and young women in the world.

Guide wing of The Bharat Scouts & Guides have always remained committed to their task and result achieving strategies. India is a potential arena for young women who can contribute a lot to WAGGGS.

Girl Guiding and Girl Scouting are open to all girls and young women whatever their religion, ethnic group, colour, creed or background. A Girl Guide or Girl Scout accepts the Promise and the Law based on spiritual values, personal development and commitment to helping others.

Guide wing in Karnataka has marvelously contributed to support, guide, and motivate the young girls and women to step into a perfect and bright future.

In 1909 several girls demanded a place for girls at the Crystal Palace Boy Scout Rally. They were the very first advocates of the Movement - speaking out

and challenging the norms and gender conventions of the time. To honour the history and to build the future, WAGGGS are celebrating the centenary of the International Girl Guiding and Girl Scouting Movement spread over three years, from 2010 to 2012.

Guide wing has made all possible efforts to mark their centenary in Karnataka and in addition Guide leaders are also aiming to contribute in their own way, style and efforts. One such good turn to the Girl Guiding Movement is releasing one of the better compilation by our very own TWO great & well recognised Guide leaders Ms. Mythily Sampath and Ms. P.Saroja. A few individuals may feel compiling of events is an easy task, but what is overlooked is the efforts and time one spends on gathering relevant material for such useful compilations. Such good deeds of compiling not only helps many individuals particularly the young people towards enriching themselves abundantly but also gets them the much needed information on their shelves. This particular compilation by the two Greats is not only going to be proved as a boon to all those who are addicted to the movement but will also give enough space to young minds and adults alike to ignite their thinking and enrich themselves to enjoy the Girl Guiding Movement.

I wish both the compilers all the best for their twin efforts, and do hope that their great task of bringing out this compilation will prove to be a reference book for all the adults and youth of The Bharat Scout and Guides in general and Guiding in particular.

M. A. Khalid
Consultant, APR Scout Committee &
State Secretary, The Bharat Scouts & Guides, Karnataka

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STATE HEADQUARTERS
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BANGALORE-560 002

Go. Ru. Channa Bassappa
Chairman of the Publication Committee

DATE : 22-01-2013

MESSAGE

I am glad that the Karnataka Unit of Scouts & Guides is providing a lot of useful educational literature for the benefit of both the trainers and trainees of Scout & Guide Movement under the able leadership of Sri K.B.Shanmukhappa, Chief Commissioner.

Any literature of guidance plays a significant role in promoting any movement pertaining to personality development, particularly in Scout & Guide Movement which has spread worldwide.

The compilation work "Foot Prints of Guiding" is a valuable book for educating those who are involved in the Scout & Guide Movement. The compilers Mrs. Mythily Sampath, Former Assistant Commissioner [G] of Karnataka Scouts & Guides and Ms. P.Saroja, Former Director, National Headquarters, New Delhi, with their long experience in the field, have taken every care to include all necessary information along with pictures and illustrations. This is actually a complete history of the Guide movement. The efforts made by the compilers are really laudable.

I hope that our boy scouts and girl guides are inspired by reading this book, where they can learn a lot about the experiences of the founders of the movement, some important events of the movement with valuable guidelines.

Go. Ru. Channa Bassappa
Chairman of the Publication Committee

INTRODUCTION

A study of the history of Guiding highlighting, efforts of Baden-Powell's is an absorbing reading for one and all and in particular to the youth at large.

The compilation has 13 chapters including the Art and the Spirit of Guiding, County Commissioners, Guide Captains and early Guide Companies.

The third aspect covers the Rose Buds, Extension Branch, Lone Guides, Home Notes and Good Turns ending with WAGGGS at a glance.

The inculcation of Discipline, Character Building and the Service Motto are the stepping stones which will take every one to lead a life of fruitfulness and an attempt to accomplish this been amplified in the compilation.

Mrs. Mythily Sampath

Miss Saroja.P

"The Chiefs" - 1935

"He [B-P] had bidden me 'to make Guiding the biggest success that ever was for the good of others." Lady Baden-Powell

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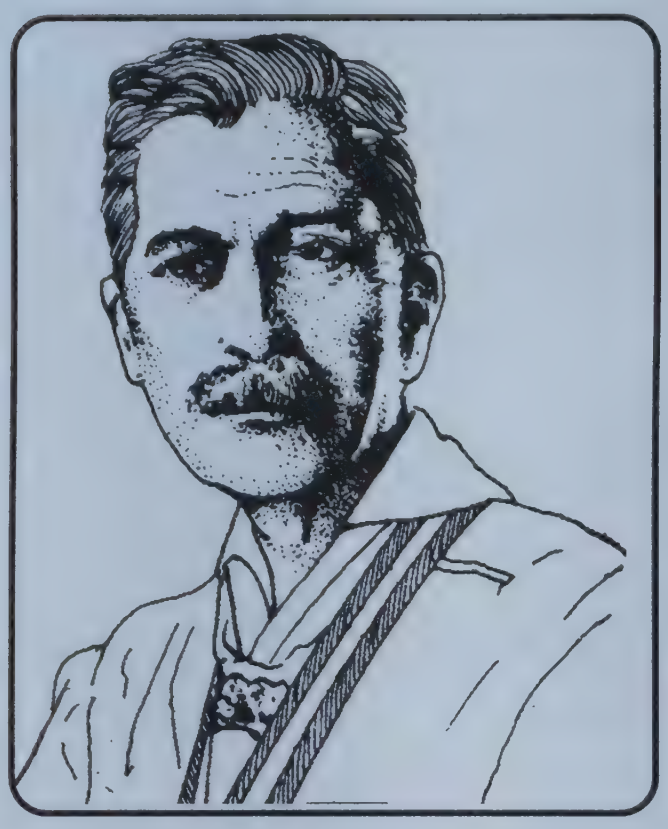
Chapter - 1

LORD BADEN-POWELL AND LADY BADEN-POWELL



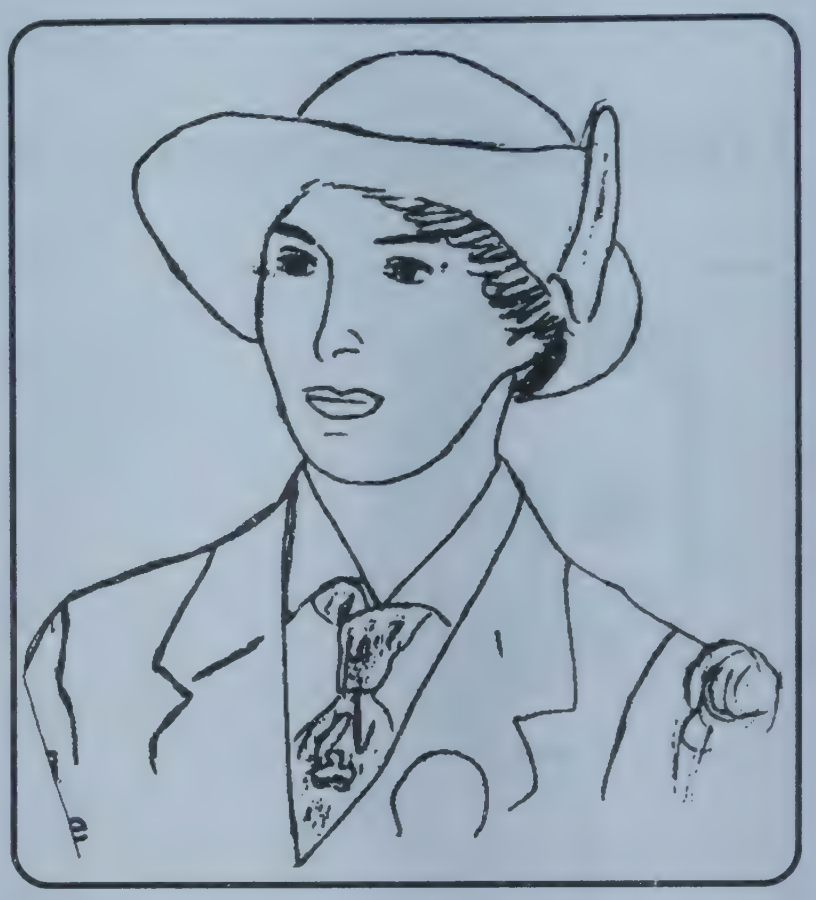
The Founder of the Girl Guide/Girl Scout Movement was Robert Baden-Powell, First Baron Baden-Powell of Gilwell, known universally as B-P.

The World Chief Guide was B-P's wife, Olave Baden-Powell, GBE.

A Brief History

- Baden-Powell was born in London on 22nd February, 1857.
- Olave St. Clair Soames was born on 22nd February, 1889.
- Baden-Powell founded the Boy Scout Movement in 1908.
- After girls appeared at a Boy Scout Rally in 1909, Baden-Powell decided it would be best if they had their own Movement and own name - the Girl Guide Movement was formed.
- In 1910, Baden-Powell retired from an army career to devote himself to Scouting and the beginning of Girl Guiding.
- Olave and Robert met in 1912 and married the same year, she soon became actively involved in the Guide and Scout Movements.
- In 1913, Olave gave birth to a son, Peter, in 1915 to Heather, and in 1917 to Betty.
- In 1917, Olave began to organize the Girl Guide Movement in Sussex, England.
- In 1918, Olave was appointed as UK Chief Guide.

- In 1919, Olave formed the International Council which later developed to become the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts.
- In 1927, the first Thinking Day was celebrated on 22nd February, the birthday of the World Chief Guide and Founder.
- In 1930, Olave was appointed as World Chief Guide.



- In 1931, Baden-Powell and Olave went on a world tour.
- Because of Baden-Powell's ill health, he and Olave moved to the warmer climate of Kenya in 1939. One of his most remarkable characteristics was the unerring judgment with which he could pick out leaders and having picked them persuade them to take on the job he had designed for them. His judgment did not fail when he chose a wife for himself ! Our Chief Guide is beloved of all, and brings fresh inspiration to Leaders and children wherever she goes, in her travels through the world. She is completely selfless and untiring in her work for the movement.
- Baden-Powell died on 8th January, 1941.
- Olave dedicated herself to the Movement until 1970 when she was forced to stop travelling due to ill health.
- The World Chief Guide died on 25th June, 1977 and her ashes were buried alongside her husband in Nyeri, Kenya.

Chapter - 2

THE ART OF SCOUTING

Baden-Powell was thirteen, he went to Charterhouse School, which at that date was still in London; but, during his stay, it was moved out to its present site, near Godalming in Surrey. It was at this time he developed his first taste for scouting.

Writing in the Boy's Own Paper, he confesses that he began scouting half out-of-bounds at school.

"Our playing fields were on the plateau top of a hill, whose steep sides were clothed with a regular jungle of brushwood and copse. And there I used to snigger away and set snares for rabbits. If and when I caught one, which was not always, I skinned him, and cooked him, and ate him and lived. In doing this, I learned to creep silently; to know my way by landmarks; to note tracks, and read their meaning; used dry dead wood of the trees and not of the ground for my fire; to make a tiny non-smoky fire, such as would not give me away to prying masters, and if these came along I had my sod ready to extinguish the fire and hide the spot, while I shinned up some

neighbouring ivy-clad tree, where I could nestle unobserved above the line of sight of the average searcher. Well, I got these early notions of creeping about, observing sign, and reading its meaning, in the woods when I was at school."

All of B - P's life was an adventure, whether as a schoolboy hiding in the woods from his masters, as a secret agent, a horseman or a camp leader.

During the holidays, he pursued his training in scouting. He says;

"We had in the family a small sailing yacht, which we four brothers manned ourselves. This necessitated one of us being cook and crockery washer, and I have not forgotten my experiences in that line. I had to cook the dinner. Well, you know what it is when you begin as a Scout to cook your food. It is not quite a success at first. Mine was not, either. I knew it, because I had to eat the whole of it myself, not because I liked it, but because I had to. My brothers could not eat it, so they made me do so, just as a reminder that I must learn to cook better ...

We, not only sailed our boat round most of the coast of England, but we also made boat expeditions inland in a small folding up canvas boat, which was great fun. We explored the River "Thames" pretty nearly up to its source in the Chiltern Hills, and we got on to the Avon, which rises the other side of the same hills, and went down through Bath and Bristol to the Severn; then we crossed the Severn, and went up the Wye into Wales. We carried our tent and cooking pots with us, and slept out in camps every night, and had a real good time. Of course, to do all this we had to be handy men, to understand all about rowing and managing the boat, how to swim, how to tie knots, how to light fires and cook food, how to build shelters and to drain a wet camp, and so on.

Much as I liked these boating expeditions, I liked tramping ones just as much. In the holidays we used to walk through countries like Wales and Scotland, each of us carrying a bag on his back and sleeping out at night, wherever we might happen to be.

Generally, we would call at a farm and buy some milk, eggs, butter and bread, and asked to sleep in a hay loft if it was bad weather. Otherwise, in summer time, it was very nice to sleep in the open alongside a hedge or a haystack, using hay or straw or old newspapers as blankets if it was cold. In this way we got round a lot of splendid country, where we could see all sorts of animals and birds and strange flowers and plants, of which we took notes in our log; and we had to make our way by the map which we carried, and at night we used to learn to find our way in the dark by using different sets of stars as our guide. We made sketches of any old castles, abbeys or other buildings that we saw, and read up, or got someone to tell us, their history.

When we got to any big town we used to ask leave to go over one of the factories to see what was made there, and how they made it, and we found it awfully interesting to see, for instance, how paper is made from logs of wood, iron from lumps of stone, china from bones and flints powdered up and mixed in a paste and then turned on a potter's wheel, how furniture is made, and so on. In this way we got to know something about most trades, and learnt to do some of them ourselves in a small way, which has often been useful to us since. That was the beginning of my scouting."

This was a marvellous education, and we cannot but admire the wisdom of the mother, who encouraged her boys to go off by themselves into the wilds. The Founder said:

"To this day I don't know how we all came out alive, but to this day also the lessons then learned have stood me in good stead on many a difficult occasion."

Singing and acting are excellent for training in self-expression. Also they mean good teamwork, everybody learning his part and doing it well, not for applause for himself but for the success of the whole show.

Baden-Powell had an excellent, upbringing. He was bestowed with streams of good influence and rich experience right from his childhood :

His mother was a woman with adorable qualities and served as a role model. She inculcated ideals of honour and duty, self-reliance and perseverance.

A contemporary of his at Charterhouse described him at the age of thirteen as "a boy of medium size, curly red hair, decidedly freckled, with a pair of twinkling eyes that soon won friends for him . . . he was certainly an influence for good all through his school life. At the same time he was always rather unlike, than other boys, who were often puzzled by him, and never knew quite when he was joking and when he was serious. Generally popular, he never seemed to make any close friends, and the prestige he gradually acquired arose from his good humour, his powers of mimicry and his many quaint antics, which to the ordinary boy marked him out as being gifted with an admirable species of madness."

Gifted in many ways he was, as a clown, a pianist, was fiddler, a comic artist, drawing as well with his left hand as with his right, and perhaps most of all he shone as a mimic and as an actor.

At 19, Baden-Powell graduated from Charterhouse School.

Seeing the advertisement of an open examination for direct commissions in the army, he determined to try his luck at it, not with any great hope of passing in his first attempt. Some few weeks after, a friend with whom he was yachting noticed his name in the morning paper among those who had passed for the army, and it transpired that not only had he passed, but that he was second for cavalry and fourth for infantry out of seven hundred candidates!

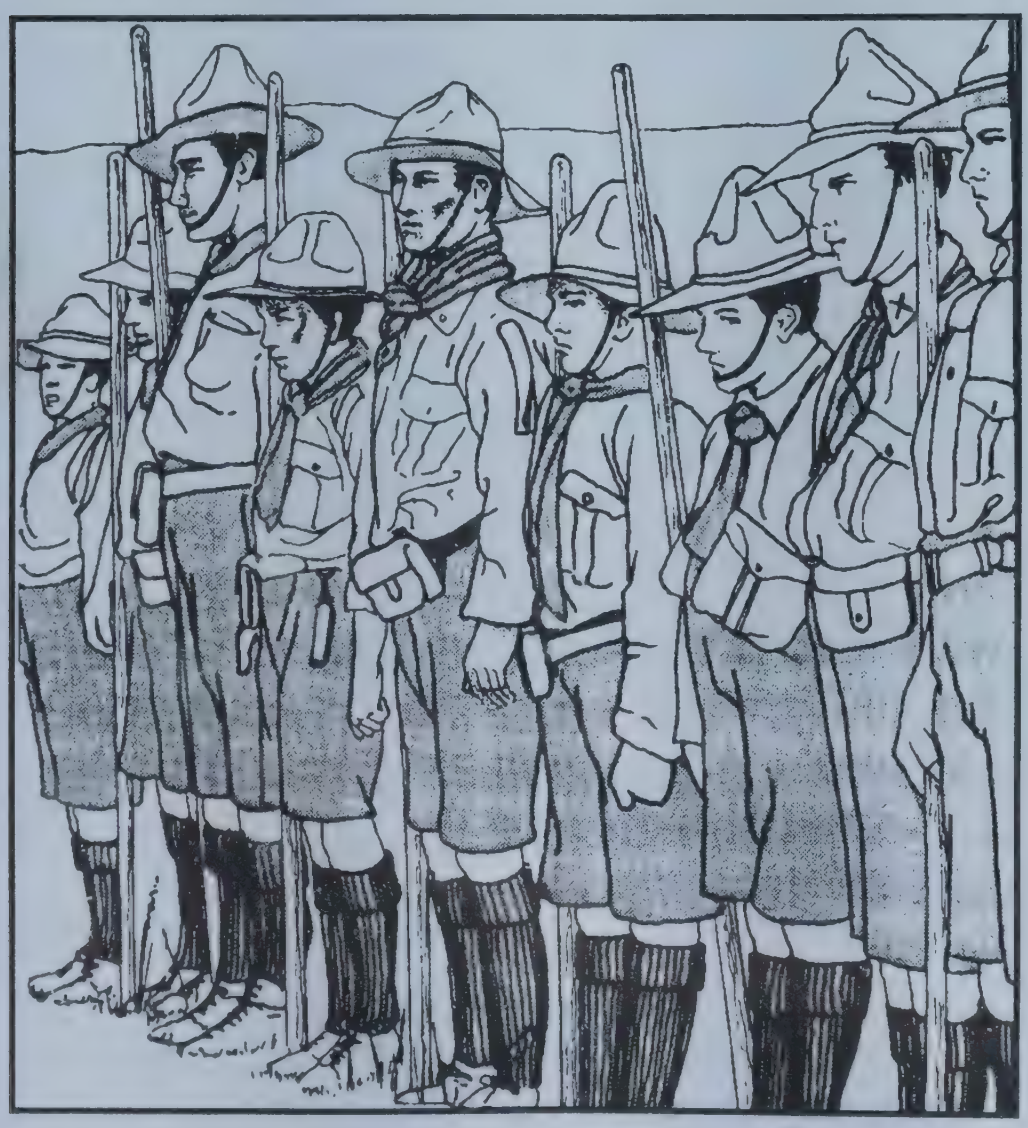
The successful candidates were drafted to Sandhurst for a two years' course of instruction, but the first six on the list were excused this preliminary training. So, it came about that he received his commission three months after leaving school and gained two years start over his contemporaries. Pay was better in India than in England, so, to India he went at the age of nineteen, and was gazetted second lieutenant in the 13th Hussars.

His scouting experiences stood him in good stead, more especially in the Matabele campaign, where he was able to render great services to the British forces by a series of reconnaissances carried out alone and at night in the Matoppo Hills. The Matabele tribe gave him the name of "Impeese" - the Wolf that never sleeps.

After the Matabele campaign he was appointed to command the 5th Dragoon Guards, a cavalry regiment in India. He was more than ever determined to do his best for his men, not only in order to make the regiment a really efficient unit, but also for their own sakes as individuals.

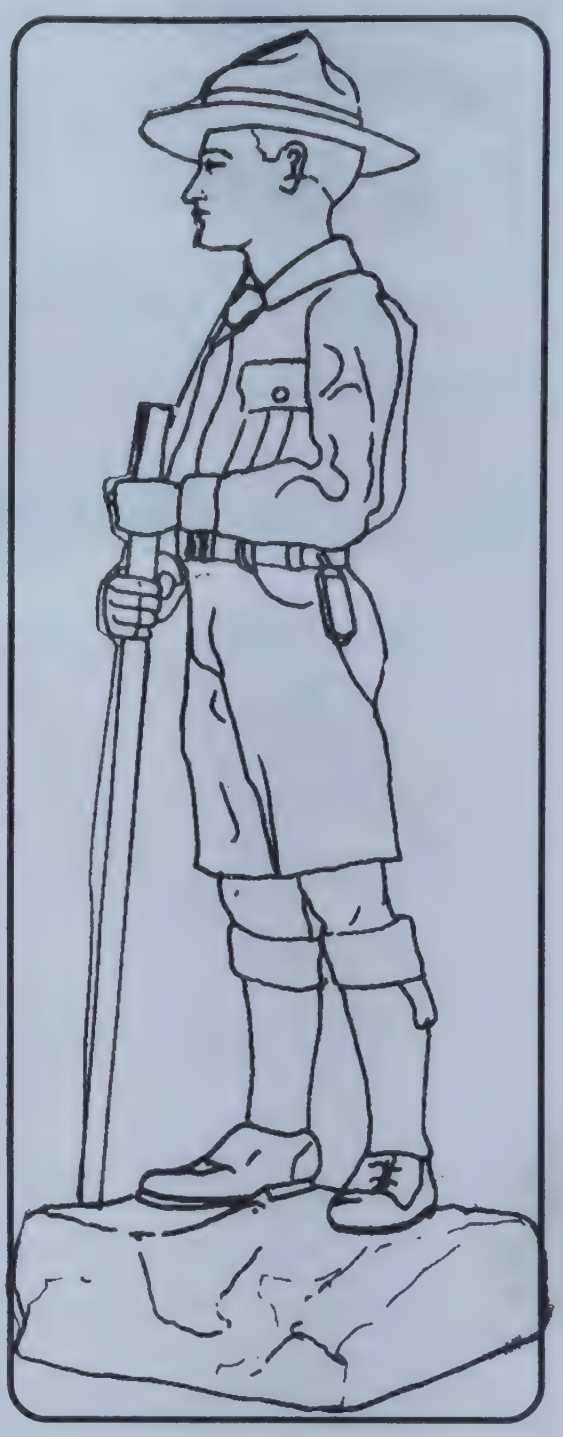
He writes in his Indian Memories **:**

"There is no doubt that the best preventative of disease in India is plenty of work, occupation and exercise. The difficulty is to make the work interesting so that it does not become a treadmill . . . The need of a practical training in scouting had often been in my mind even as a young officer, and I had carried out a good deal of it in my early days in India. But its importance was brought home to me more especially in the campaign against the Matabele in 1896, where I found that, although we had plenty of men who were willing and eager to undertake adventurous rides against the enemy, they were seldom able to bring back the sort of information that we wanted ... So, when I go to India after Matabele and I set to work systematically to train the men in the points in which I found them deficient in practical soldiering . . . Our men came to us as lads from the Board Schools, well grounded in the three R's of **Reading, writing and Arithmetic,** but without any manliness, self-reliance, or resourcefulness. These were points which we had to put into them, and which could not be



Baden-Powell many clever ideas during the Siege of Mafeking. One of them was to make young boys responsbile for the carrying of messages and other duties so that soldiers would be free to man the defences.

merely taught in theory, but they came through the practice of the different duties which go to make up effective scouting."



Else where he describes various acts of scouting :

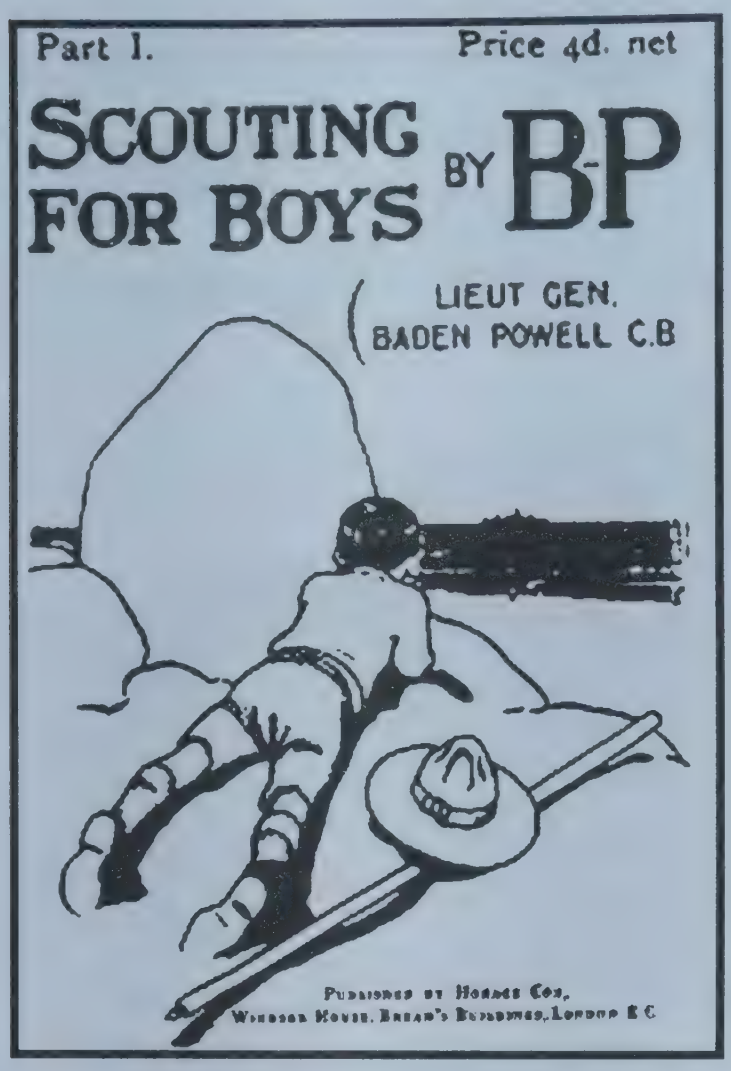
"These were the steps which finally brought me to teach young fellows in my regiment the art of scouting as a preparation for their work on service. To such men as qualified and proved themselves good at the work. I gave a little badge to wear on their arm. It was a fleur-de-lis, or arrow-head, as given on the compass card or on a map to show the north. After a time, the War office approved of it as the badge of a trained scout for all branches of the service.

But besides teaching men, how to look out for an enemy, scouting taught them many other things. To be good at it, a man must be able to find his way by night as well as day across strange country, with possibly only the stars to guide him; he had to be able to cook his own grub, to swim rivers, to hide successfully; in other words, he had to learn pluck and nerve, self-reliance, handiness, endurance and self-sacrifice from a sense of duty to his country.

So, by learning scouting, you see these young men became real men and good soldiers. And what is more, they enjoyed their soldiering instead of being bored by the discipline and routine."

During an expedition in Kashmir, Baden-Powell spent some time stalking bears, and had some very long waits in the jungle. He says:

"It suddenly occurred to me to write a book on scouting. So during these waits I jotted down in my notebook first heads of chapters, and finally subjects for paragraphs. In a very short time I had finished it ready for a shorthand writer to take down from dictation. Thus, I killed two birds with one stone. I got on paper



what I had long wanted to put before my men, and it brought me later the price of a polo pony."

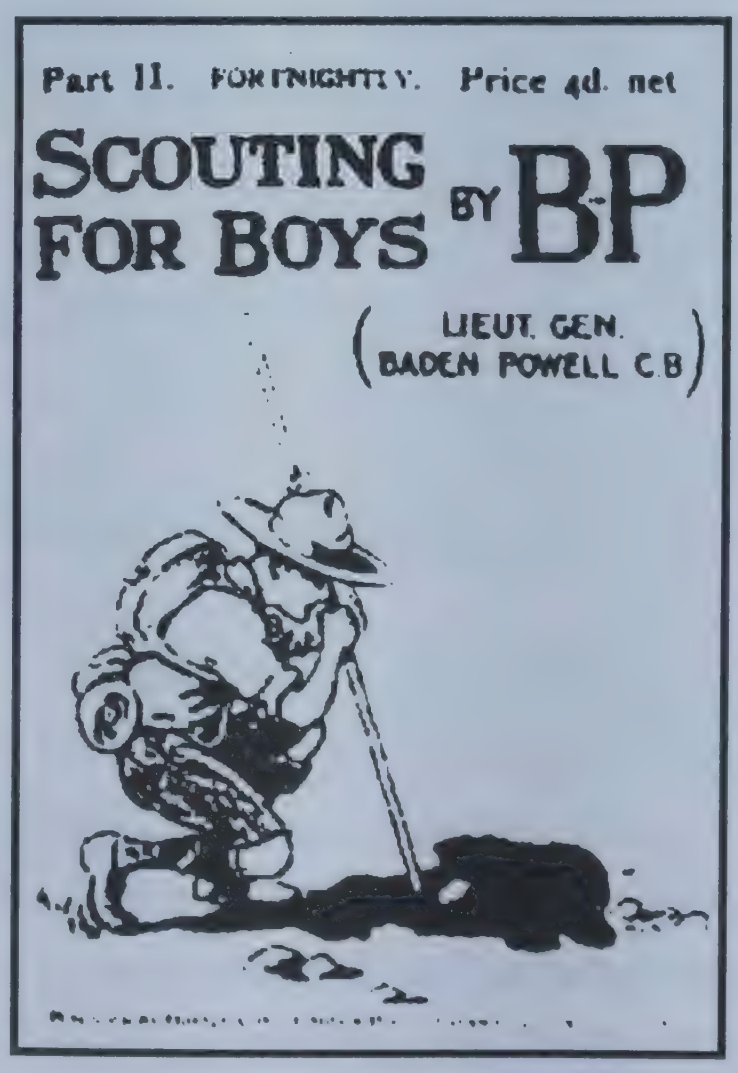
The book begun in this casual manner was *Aids to Scouting*, which was adopted by the War Office as a military manual.

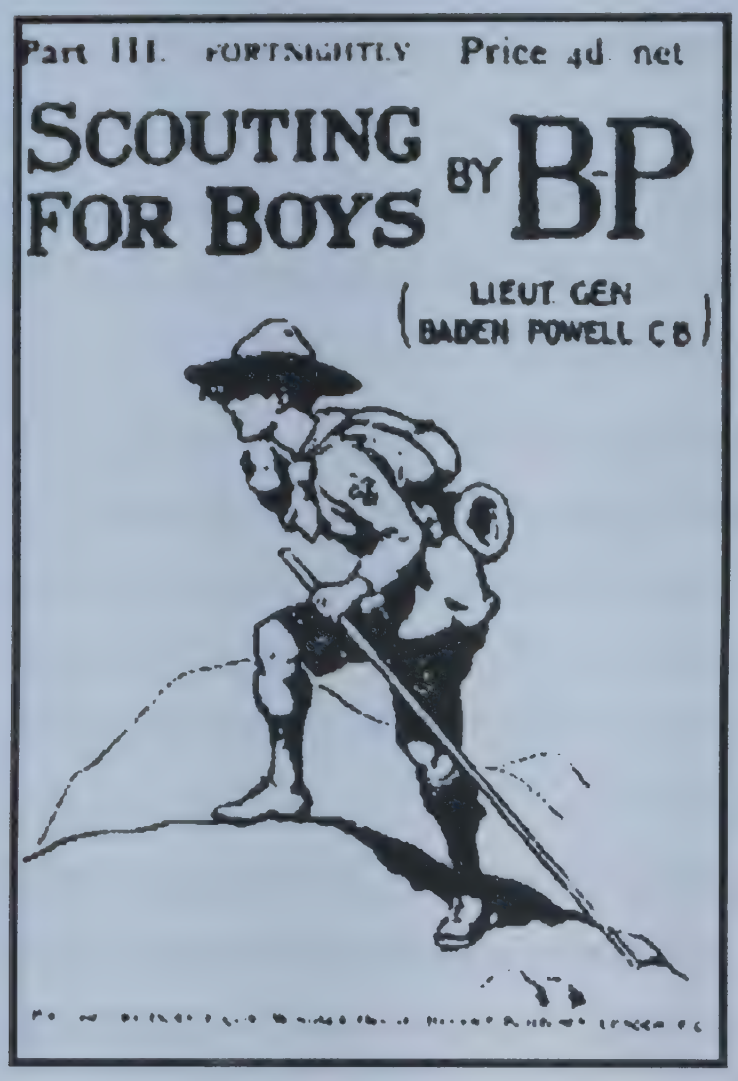
It was from the South African Constabulary that the Boy Scouts later took their picturesque uniform: khaki shirt and shorts, scarf, and broad brimmed hat. It is to this corps, too, that we owe the motto of the Scouts and Guides. The men were told to choose a motto for their force, and they chose "Be Prepared", from the initials of their commanding officer.

In 1903, Baden-Powell returned to England, having been appointed Inspector General of Cavalry.

All this time the scouting idea was developing in his brain, and each phase in his life brought him the opportunity for further experiments in training.

During the siege of Mafeking, there were short of men to carry messages and letters, to keep a lookout, to do orderly work, etc. Lord Edward Cecil, Baden-Powell's Chief-of-Staff, organised a corps of cadets among the boys of the town to perform these duties.





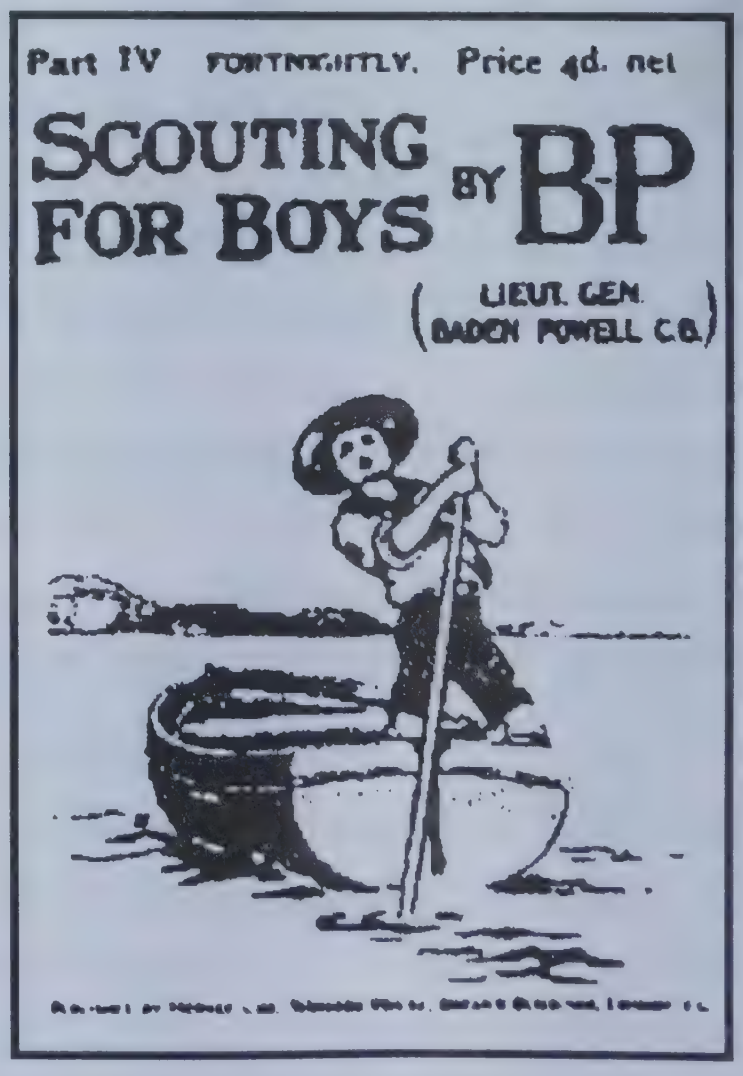
In 1906, he drafted out a scheme of action, and sent it for criticism to some of the leading men of the country.

Baden-Powell writes : "This scheme is intended to be applicable and not in opposition to any existing organisation for boys, such as schools, boys' brigades, messengers, cricket clubs, cadet corps, etc., or it can supply an organisation of its own, where none of these exist for there are one and three quarter million boys in the country at present out of range of these good influences, mostly drifting towards hooliganism for want of a helping hand."

When he left the army, Baden-Powell decided to devote his life to training boys for peace, not for war. In 1907, he began to write the famous book called "Scouting for Boys".

The year 1908, opened with the publication of the "Scouting for Boys". It came out in six fortnightly parts, the price of each part being 4d., which brought it within the reach of almost every boy.

Before the series was half completed, troops of Boy Scouts had sprung up like mushrooms all over the country, and letters were pouring into the office from Scoutmasters



and boys, asking for advice, help and information.

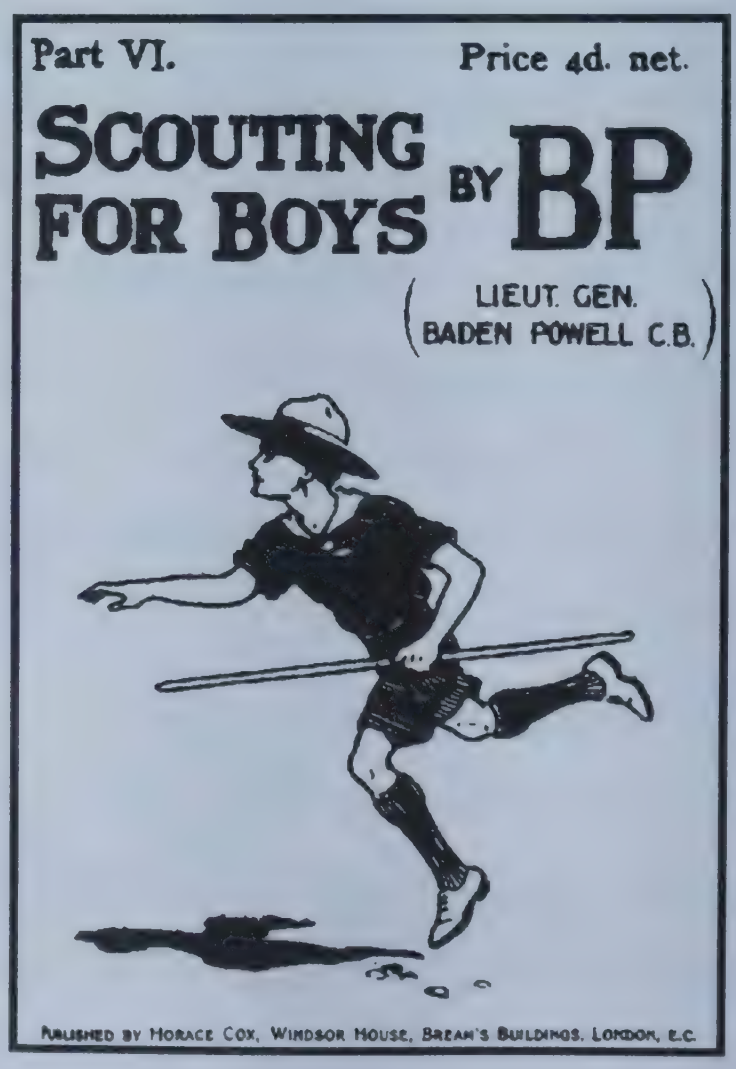
Boy Scout Headquarters October issue, the first reference to a Movement for girls in the following paragraph :

"No applications for registration by Girl Scouts or Girl Guides should be dealt with by Local Committees. Such applications should be forwarded direct to Headquarters, as a completely new arrangement is being made for dealing with Girl Scouts."

Day by Day more recruits swarmed the movement, and were registered at Boy Scout Headquarters since Baden-Powell's hands are full, he wanted woman to take leadership of the Girl Guides. He requested his sister if she would undertake the work of adopting his book 'Scouting for Boys' to make it suitable for girls.

Some years later this little book came to the notice of Miss. Charlotte Mason, the founder of the Parents' National Educational Union. Miss. Mason was a very great educationist; she started a scheme of training for children being educated in their own homes, called the Parents' Union School, and carried on principally by governesses trained in Miss. Mason's "House of Education" at Ambleside.

Miss. Mason was the first person to perceive the educational possibilities of scouting as applied to children; in April 1905, she set *Aids to Scouting* on the syllabus of the term's work for children working in the Parents' Union School.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(LIEUT. GEN. BADEN POWELL C.B.)
PUBLISHED BY HORACE COX, WINDSOR HOUSE, BREAM'S BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.

Her explanation of the situation was that a vital point in up-to-date education was the inculcation of observation and deduction, and that the practical steps to this were given in the little handbook for soldiers, *Aids to Scouting*.

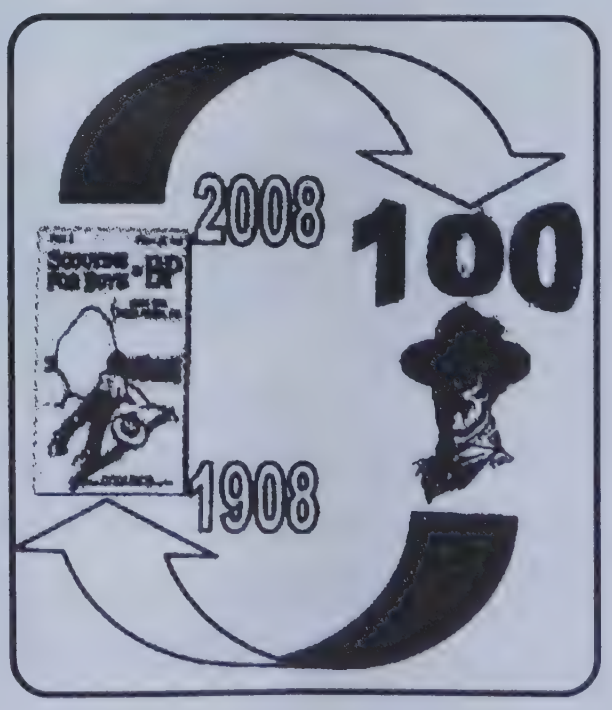
Baden-Powell said, "It certainly opened mind to the fact that there could be an educative value underlying the principles of scout training; and since it had been thought worthy of utilisation by such an authority as Miss. Mason. I realised that there might be something in it."

This encouraged me in the direction of adapting the training for boys and girls.

From this acorn grew, the tree which is now spreading its branches across the world.

The amusing self-portrait suggests that nothing, including himself, should be taken too seriously

On May 17th, 1900, the besieged force was finally relieved, there was a great outburst of rejoicing all over the Empire, and Baden-Powell became a popular hero.

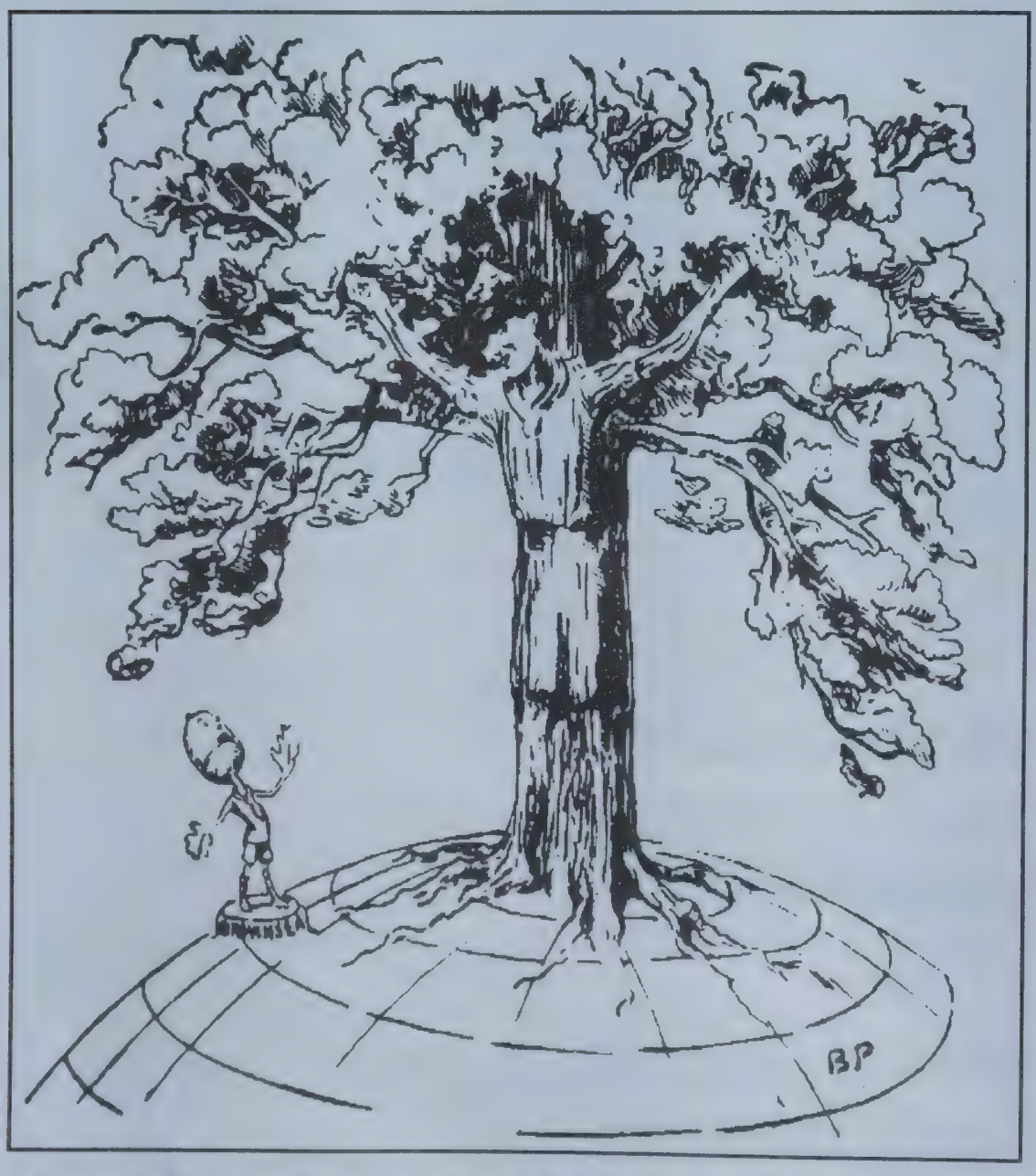


Baden-Powell's own words, "The troop was made a small unit, in order that the commander should have a personal knowledge of each individual. The system of patrols was instituted, six boys under

a leader. This is the natural gang of the boy, whether for good, or for mischief." This was the origin of the Patrol System.

Baden-Powell organised the South African Constabulary, he proceeded on the same lines. "Responsibility was given to the junior non-commissioned officers, and emulation between the patrols produced a good spirit, and a higher standard of efficiency all round. The human side was appealed to, and the men were trusted on their honour to a very large degree in carrying out their duties."

The name Boy Scouts was chosen for the Movement after considerable discussion of alternative titles.



News of the new game of Scouting spread from Britain around the world. The Brownsea acorn was becoming a mighty oak!

Water-Colour of Robert Baden-Powell, first Baran Baden-Powell of Gilwell, and Founder of the Girl Guides, which appeared in "Vanity Fair" on April 19th, 1911.

World's First Scout Camp in 1907

Before the book was published, B-P felt he should first put his ideas to the test, so he got together twenty boys and took them off to camp on Brownsea Island in Dorset.

At the camp, the boys were divided into patrols in which they carried out their activities. Cub Scout Sixes and Scout Patrols are based on this idea.

In 1907, Robert Baden-Powell held a camp for twenty boys on Brownsea Island, Dorset, and from that small beginning came two great organisations for young people which have grown to number 16 million Scouts and 10 million Girl Guides worldwide.

Founder had already substituted the name of "Guides" for that of "Scouts". From the very beginning he realised that, to allow the girls to take the name of "Scouts" would not only prejudice older people against their activities, but would also antagonise the Boy Scouts, who would resent their name being copied. Baden-Powell had not been particularly keen on the idea of scouting for girls; this had not formed part of his original plan, and he had at first no idea that girls would wish to play at the game he had invented for boys.

He therefore set to work to devise a scheme which would satisfy the young enthusiasts, without incurring the disapproval of their parents, and without causing prejudice to the Boy Scout Movement.

It was obvious that the girls' Movement, if it were to succeed at all, must be run separately from that of the boys'; it must be directed mainly by women; it must have its own organisation, finances, periodicals, etc., and the first thing to do was to find it a name of its own.

After some consideration, Baden-Powell decided on the name "Girl Guides", taking as an example worthy of emulation the famous corps of Guides in India, who are "distinguished for their general handiness and resourcefulness under difficulties, and their keenness and courage. . . . They are a force trained to take up any duties that are required of them, and to turn their hand to anything; they are the handy men of India. . . . The word Guide has come to mean one who embodies all these desirable qualities, including industry, practical common sense, and self-reliance."

The Founder was anxious to get the girls' Movement on to its feet; his own hands being quite full with the Boy Scouts, he had to find some woman to take the head of the Girl Guides; he therefore asked his sister if she would undertake to work of adapting his book, *Scouting for Boys*, so as to make it suitable for girls.

Agnes Baden-Powell, the elder sister of the Chief Scout, was, like all the members of her family, gifted with a great variety of accomplishments.

When Miss. Baden-Powell was asked to interest herself in the Girl Guides, she at once consented to do so, and threw herself into the scheme with great keenness.

She became President of the new Movement, and set to work, not only to re-write the handbook, but also to interest her friends in Guiding.

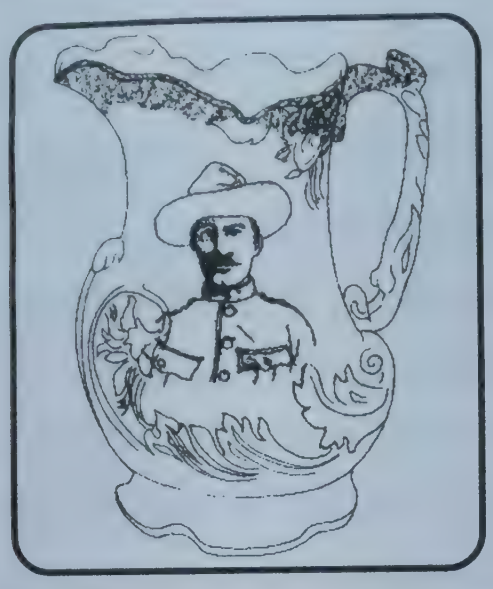
Miss. Baden-Powell deserves a great deal of credit for having been willing to face the strong prejudice which existed at that time against such a Movement as the Girl Guides. Many grown-up people were convinced that Guiding would turn girls into tomboys, would deprive them of every sort of maidenly modesty. It was here that Miss. Baden-Powell's personality was so great an asset. As one of her friends writes: "Anyone who had come into touch with her gentle influence, her interest in all womanly arts, and her love of birds, insects, and flowers, would scoff at the idea of her being the President of a sort of Amazon Cadet Corps."

By degrees she managed to get a number of her friends interested, and finally, in May 1910, a Headquarters' Committee was formed.

Camp is essential to the successful training of a Troop. But the camp must be a busy one and not a school for aimless loafing.

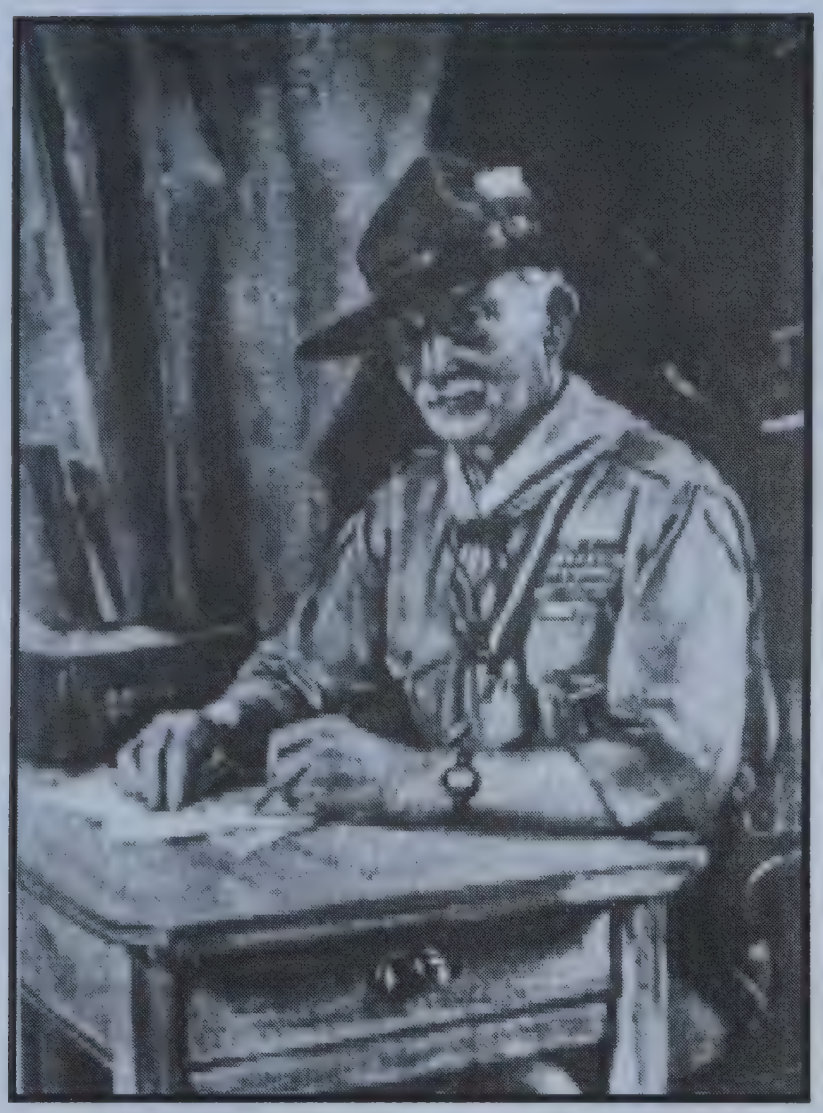
The four Regional World Camps took place in 1957 in Canada, Great Britain, The Philippines, and Switzerland. Each respective hostess country undertaking the organisation, but all being sponsored by the World Association.

A Scout is active in doing good, not passive in being good.



After the Siege of Mafeking, all sorts of souvenirs were produced to celebrate the victory.

A drawing by B-P. in which he is being 'guided' to success.
It was published in the 'Girl Guides' Gazette' in 1922.



The Chief Scout of the World
from the portrait by Simon Elwes, hanging
in the Council Chamber at C.H.Q.

Dressed for a private audience with
Pope Plus XI, 1933.

Chapter - 3

THE SPIRIT OF GUIDING

One misty September morning in the year 1909, a little party of girls might have been seen arraying themselves in khaki shirts and wide awake hats, and setting forth with feverish excitement for the Crystal Palace, where they had heard there was to be a rally of Boy Scouts. The Chief himself was coming to inspect the boys.

Nothing daunted these young Amazons-neither the disapproval of their parents, nor the threats of the weather, nor the possibility of a cold welcome from the boys; they made their appearance at the rally, and marched proudly in the procession among the eleven thousand Boy Scouts who had come together from all parts of the country to hear a message from the King and acclaim their Chief, "the hero of Mafeking".

Crystal Palace Rally

Here is an account of the rally, written by one of these girls several years afterwards:

There were thrills, many, that day! Who can forget the competitions, the rain that spoilt the fire lighting, the displays in the vast arena, the Scouts seated round

No. 183

Boy Scouts

Crystal Palace

Sept. 4, 1909

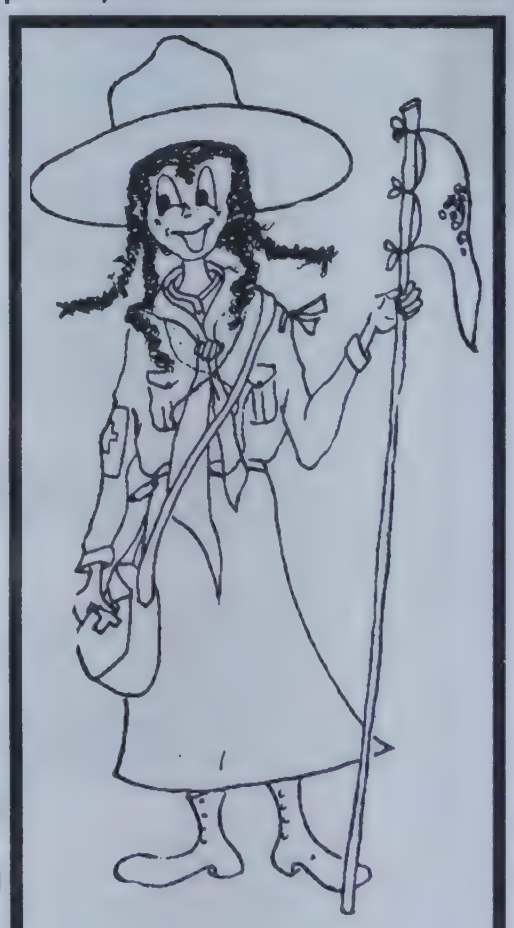
FIRST RALLY

Complimentary

the sloping track, the order to "fall in" and march into the Palace [how troops took stock of one another!], the marshalling of those eleven thousand Scouts, the cheers from the eleven thousand throats that would not be hushed, the hats and staves, the message from King Edward read by the Chief Scout, and then the march past . . . But what has this to do with the Guides? Why, three of us were there. Yes, the Pinkney's Green Scouts, led by the tallest, marched past in their allotted places, with the two girls selected to represent the Girls' Emergency Corps as a special privilege bringing up the rear.

The girls seemed to get a special cheer as they passed the saluting base. There were a few other girls there, quite an imposing number in one corps alone.

I have not been able to trace the identity of this one enterprising corps; as so often happens, it is the nameless ones who have made history. These girls sent a message to General Baden-Powell, asking him whether he could spare a few minutes from the boys and do them the honour of inspecting them too.



Girls in their pigtails, gate-crashed gaily, into the boys' own show !

Hithereto he had hardened his heart against all imitations by girls of the game he had invented for the boys of the country; he feared lest his original idea should be brought into ridicule, and thereby fail in accomplishing its purpose. But when he came and saw the girls who, with such enthusiasm, had taken part in the Crystal Palace rally, his heart melted within him.

And the thing on which these girls had set their hearts

The handful of Girl Scouts (among the 11,000 boys) at the first Scout Rally held at the Crystal Palace, September 4th, 1909. They were determined to be allowed to join in the great game of Scouting, and thus

B.-P. was faced with the need to organise something definite for girls along the same lines as the Scouts.

CRYSTAL PALACE RALLY

was a good one. They were inspired by a longing to do something for their country. They were stirred by the ideal set forth in the Scout Law. They were reaching out for a task which they felt to be worthy of all their capacities and of all their powers. They were the forerunners, and thousands of girls have followed in the path which they traced out on that September day.

In 1910, a company of Girl Scouts had won first place in a Crystal Palace festival.

Guiding began in New South Wales in 1920, when Her Majesty, Queen Mary, asked Dame Mary Davidson to start Guiding here. At that time, there was a young person, Miss. Nella Levy, who was one of the "Firsts". Yes ! She had been present at the Crystal Palace Rally. An invitation was sent to her to establish *Guiding.*

From the point of view of a guide.

Marguerite de Beaumont writes from the point of view of a Guide of those days:

Ambulance, knotting, observation of birds and animals, cooking etc., were all outdoor Scouting to us in the early days, and we seldom met indoors, even in the winter. It was always: "Let's go out scouting!" and that might mean anything, from finding a comrade with an imaginary broken leg, to following up the trail of an imaginary cattle stealer who rode a lame horse and smoked a certain brand of cigarette, throwing away the ends at intervals. Another part of outdoor Scouting was running at Scout's pace, and arriving fresh and not out of breath, timing yourself with a watch while covering the ground.

Everything was always referred back to what the Chief would have done in like circumstances. In fact, one of the most outstanding features of Scouting in the early days, was the enormous admiration we had for the Chief Scout, "The Wolf that never sleeps," and the desire to follow in his footsteps.

Letter from Rev. W.T. Money, who, in the following letter, retraces his long connection with the Guide Movement;

In 1909, I was appointed to the living of St. Peter's Greenwich, a parish where Edgar Wallace was brought up as a child, and where doubtless he got some ideas

of such characters as the "Terror" and the "Ringer". On my way to the church the first Sunday, I was greeted by a gang of rather ragged-looking lads [aged about 14 to 16] who were waiting round a corner, ready to pelt the new vicar with a shower of stones. I was able to collar two of them, and told them, I was not an enemy, but a friend; that I was going to start straight away a kind of Wild West show called Scouts, where they could come and learn to aim straight and hit the right target.

The Naval College at Greenwich, from the Admiral downwards, gave me all the help possible in money and manpower, and I soon had some fifty boys learning to box, etc., under a naval instructor.

Every parade night, as these boys trooped in, they were followed by a gang of girl admirers, who very much resented my taking their boy pals away from them, and training them in something which they felt was breaking up the rough-and-tumble games they had together in the alleys and back streets.

"It's a shame, Mr. Money," they said, "you do every thing for the boys, and nothing for girls."

I saw at once, that if ever I was to succeed with the boys, and prevent all my efforts being undone by their girl friends, something must be done along similar lines for the girls. The girls themselves were beginning to go about with broomsticks and borrowed Scout hats, imitating the Scouts.

I foraged round, and found an organisation called "The Nightingales", who camped out, and were trained in nursing and First Aid, and I saw no reason why an organisation similar to the Scout Movement for the girls, should not be started. I wrote to Baden-Powell about it, and he replied that the same feeling was general all over the country, and that he and his sister were endeavouring to promote some such organisation, and would let me know as soon as their plans were formed.

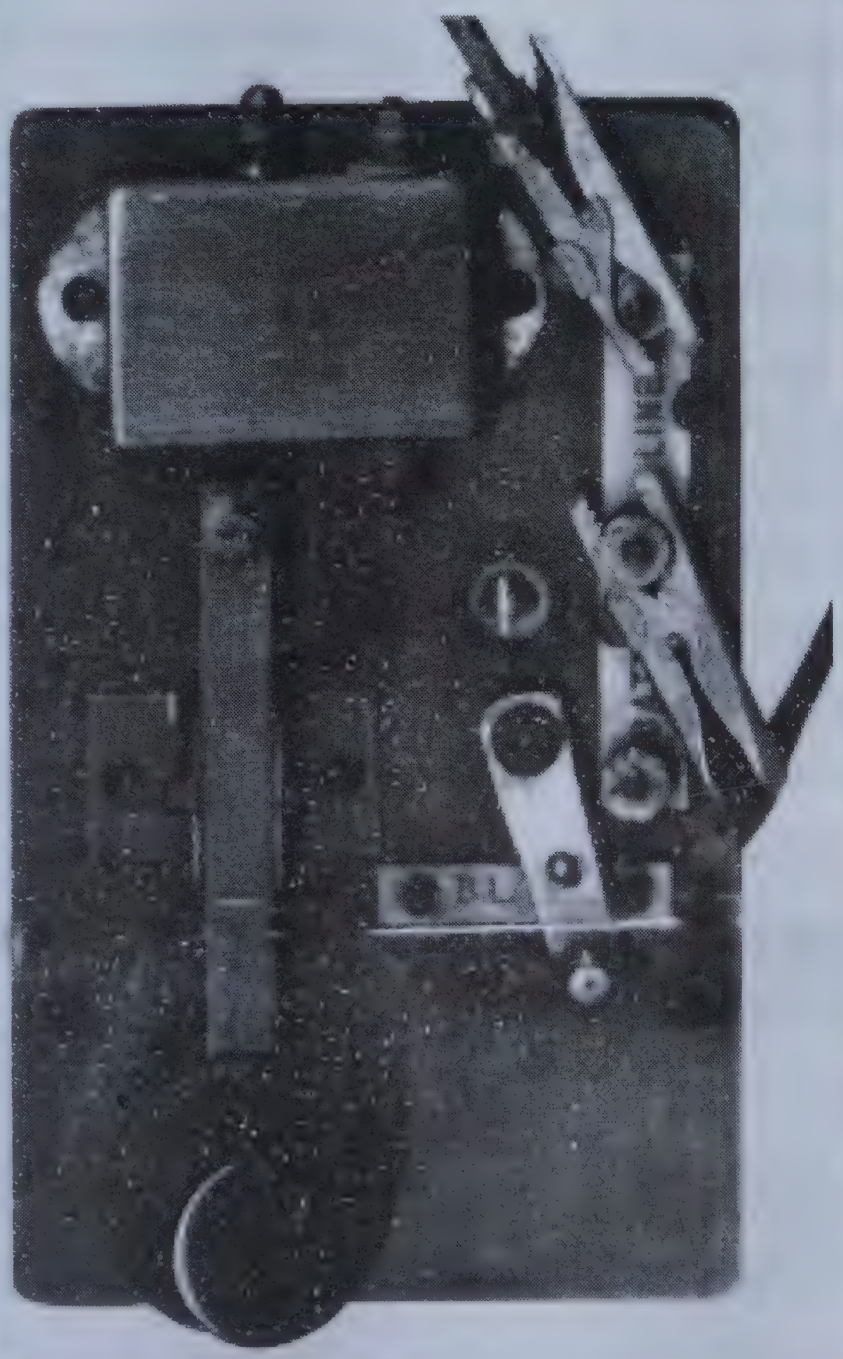
About September 1910, my sister and another lady, Miss. Jones, started with a handful of girls. My sister took the First Aid classes, and a Miss. Alexander took them in signalling, and Miss. Jones taught them cooking, organised games, and country dances.

My Annual report for 1910 states :

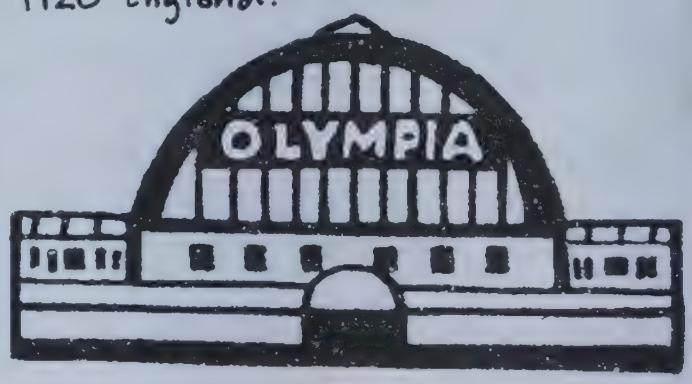
"A troop of Baden-Powell Girl Guides was only started recently. I know many who read this will shake their heads, and say, 'No earthly good; it will only make the girls tomboys.' Well, the girls about here are already that. But to clear up a misconception, may I say the Girl Guides are quite distinct from the so-called Girl Scouts, or for that matter, the Boy Scouts.

"The thousands of girls who are already following the scheme of character training devised by Sir. Robert Baden-Powell, are being led to cultivate self-control, strength of character, resourcefulness and consideration for others. There is nothing unwomanly in what they are taught; nay, rather they learn in their cooking, nursing,

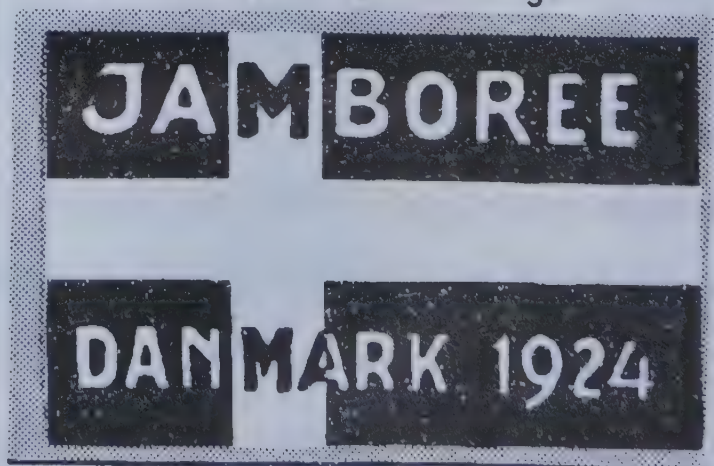
A Morse code tapper, sold by Trading Service for Guides learning Morse code in the 1930s.



1920–England.



1924 – The first official badge.



The first World Jamboree took place at Olympia, London. At the close Baden-Powell was proclaimed "Chief Scout of the World".

and ambulance work what will fit them to be far better daughters and mothers of the future, than we have at present."

I have been here long enough to see and reap the harvest. Like the Scouts, my Guides have been the very heart and spirit of my work here for the last twenty one years. Their work has brought about an entirely new attitude in the district towards the Church, and has made the name of "Girl Guide" an honoured one amongst the poor.

Miss. Ida Edwards, captain of the 3rd Birken-head, which very well expresses the spirit of Guiding, then and now:

"Looking backwards down my years of Guiding, it seems incredible that eighteen years lie between today and the day on which I set my foot upon that adventurous and unknown pathway, which now seems just as full of thrills and possibilities as it did then. The young efficient Guider of today, perhaps with years of Guiding behind her, with training days to the right, training camps to the left, and a wealth of helpful literature all round her, cannot conceive what a tremendous adventure Guiding was in those early days, when we officers, as we were called, had to step out into the darkness of ignorance and opposition, and test each step of the way, as we led on our girls.

A sister Movement to the Boy Scouts, called the Girl Guides, and the company came into being. The girls themselves took up the idea warmly - it sounded more exciting to tie knots than to sew flannelette petticoats - but oh! the opposition. The old ladies in the parish (we were a church company), and some of the younger ones too, told me what they thought of us in no uncertain terms. The mothers refused to let their girls "run the streets" in uniform, and we were an excellent target, not only for verbal abuse from the roughs in the neighbourhood, but for the throwing of stones and tomatoes that had seen better days. Opposition, however, only served to strengthen our determination to carry on, as through a glass darkly we caught some faint reflection of our founder's vision.

Our first public appearance was a great event. The King and Queen were to visit a neighbouring city, and its Guides were asked to line part of the route. Although in a different county, we were invited to join them, and with joyous excitement we made our preparations. The Guides they wore long hair in those days had to wear two plaits tied with narrow black or navy blue ribbon. What a fight we had over those beloved butterfly bows, here they were laid aside! It was only equalled by that called forth by the stern order dark knickers and no petticoats. The greater number of petticoats worn, the greater the respectability of the wearer, hence the storm of protest from outraged mothers. Then high laced boots were necessary, and we begged and borrowed them from our friends, and finally were reduced to visiting a local jumble sale. White haversacks put the finishing touch, but it can be imagined how difficult it was to get those haversacks to the necessary state of starched spotlessness, and even harder to keep them so. We Guiders wore white ties to match our shoulder knots, and carried swagger canes. Think of it! Our hats were fearsome in the extreme, with enormous large brims, and some even bore bunches of cock's plumes at the side. At the risk of a severe ticking off, I refused to wear the feathers. The hat was quite enough with which to face a jeering world.

The crowds were streaming homewards, when a man leapt a wooden barrier and fell heavily, breaking his leg. The very chance we had pined for, and we took it joyfully. I often wonder, did we look indecently gleeful as we joined hands and held back the crowd, while the ambulance men, who were quickly on the spot, rendered first aid and sent the patient off to hospital? Weren't we thrilled to see an account of our service in the local paper and in our parish magazine? We visited our patient in hospital and supplied him with fruit and eggs till he recovered.

It was a great step forward, how ordinary it sounds today, when, greatly daring, we asked the Sister at a nearby children's hospital to come and give us talks on sick nursing and first aid. They were tremendously appreciated by the girls, and it was another lift up to the Guides when a young sister was badly scalded in her home, and on being taken to hospital by her mother, was told by the doctor, that she had been splendidly attended to. "It's 'er big sister, what done it," the mother replied, "she's one of these 'ere Girl Guides."

Our first rally was held in some private grounds some twelve miles away. I had trained my own and two more companies in a complicated musical scarf drill, which we were to have performed on the lawn with the aid of a piano. As, has happened at many a rally since, it poured all the time. Our wonderful drill was performed in a marquee, with myself perched on a ginger beer box, beating time with a drum borrowed from one of the bandsmen. The public thanks and appreciation for carrying on, which were given to me by Sir Robert and Lady Baden-Powell, have ever remained one of my happiest Guide memories.

It was in 1914, too, that we first ventured to go to camp. How simple it was in those days. No camp forms to fill up, no Camp Adviser's visit to dread, no camper's licence to obtain! We just said we'd go to camp, and we did. Our County Commissioner offered us a cottage, we packed our kit on a carrier's cart, and we set off to walk the seven miles to our destination. We lived in the garden, but cooked and slept indoors and, I fear, did many things that would make a modern C.A.'s hat fall off, but there was no one to teach us and we had to learn by experience. However, it was most successful, and remains to all who took part an unforgettable experience, which is often re-called over a friendly cup of tea in someone's cosy little kitchen, where the married "old Guides" together to talk over old times. Our County Commissioner visited us afterwards and presented us with patrol staves as an appreciation of the spotless condition in which we left the cottage, every nook and corner of which she and her head housemaid inspected after we had left, so we learned one great lesson of camp craft after all.

The main aim of Guiding?

The best definition, to my mind, is the one given by a Scouter: "To help every girl to attain the highest development of which she is capable."

Every clause in this definition is significant. "To help" - that is to say that we, as Guiders, must not do all the work ourselves. We must try to stimulate the child to develop her own capacities of body, mind, and spirit.

"Every girl, that is to say, not only the clever girl nor only the backward girl; not only the rich girl nor only the poor girl; not only the good girl nor only the naughty girl, but the girl of every race, class and temperament."

"The highest development of which she is capable"- we must not try to force Her into any mould, however admirable, that is not her own; we must let her develop on her own lines, trying only to rouse in her the desire for the highest.

On May 25th, Fokestone was bombed from the air. The Guides were assembled at a religious service when a tremendous explosion took place close by, followed by others; but the service continued, the announcement having been made that an air raid was in progress.

The clergyman wrote afterwards: "As long as life lasts I shall remember with admiration and pride the perfect self-control and cheerfulness of those eighty daughters of England. Their behaviour was superb. The rule that a Girl Guide must smile under difficulties was kept absolutely through moments fraught with peril."

"On the occasion of an air raid on London, Patrol Leader Jessie Lodge of the 1st Crouch End company, a cinema operator, carried on at her post high up under a glass roof in the theatre, so keeping the pictures going and the large audience seated. Some of the men employed ran out, but the girl stuck to her post and saved."

"I came at once upon one of the finest pieces of Scout-Guide service that I have heard of."

At all the main railway stations in Paris, a Centre D'Accueuil had been set up — a 'Welcome Centre' — for the soldiers returning on leave, for the thousands of unhappy civilian people who had been deported to Germany for slave labour, and for the thousands more of what were known as the 'political prisoners' who had been suffering untold misery in the concentration camps.

Volunteers were needed to receive these men, who arrived, by day and night, tired and without friends to meet them. People were wanted all the time to see to their needs, to get them into communication with their families, to escort them from one part of Paris to another, to feed them, and to give them every kind of assistance.

This was being done by hundreds of Scouts and Guides all day and every day, and by night too. One day an urgent request was made over the radio for a thousand Scout-Guide volunteers to attend quickly, for the sudden arrival of a very much larger contingent than usual, and over fifteen hundred turned up, to give their services as needed.

And the things they did were very often done at risk of their lives. Out in the country many who had studied map-reading were able to show escaping prisoners the way about, and got them safely away out of danger. They hid people in barns and outhouses, and gave them clothes in which to escape across the frontiers; and many gave invaluable service in carrying secret documents, giving out free information to circumvent the enemy's lies and propaganda.

The Guides worked very hard in many ways to help the country through those long, hard years, and one special piece of service was the delivery of parcels of food which were sent secretly from Denmark. But this wasn't so simple as it sounds. It was unsafe to go to a house and ring anyone's front door bell. The person inside would not open it, fearing the Gestapo, or, alternatively, if the door were opened suddenly, it might mean a revolver bullet through your heart. So, the method of delivering the food parcels was to dump them on the doorstep, and then go away and telephone, saying : "There is a parcel on your doorstep, and it is quite safe to open your door and take it in."

Those days, thank God, are past and gone for ever, and Norway lives, her people free and her spirit unbroken.

I shall never forget that little group of boys and girls at St. Die. There was no uniform; they had not been able to do any Scouting or Guiding, and they had been hounded about, living in fear of their lives for years, and many had lost all their relatives and friends in one way or another.

But they had kept their courage, and there they were, banded together now, as Scouts and Guides, carrying flags, formed up into a hollow square in a bitter wind, awaiting me and giving me a present of a water-colour painting of their ruined village, so that I might remember them as one branch of MY family, OUR family, YOUR family, so plucky and eager to do their best in spite of everything.

They just went on doing their Guiding, sticking to their work; they held their meetings in secret, helped the social services of their towns when and where they could, did anything possible for the well-being of their neighbours, and they kept up their brave spirit of defiance and courage.

We are going to work, we Scouts and Guides, to make our Movement so strong, and get the ideals for which we stand so well developed, that peace shall go on and on. We can play a larger part than perhaps we realise in making for understanding and friendships everywhere, which can be the foundation for a lasting peace.

They distributed literature, produced 'underground' to keep up the morale of the nation, conveyed important messages and, I even played clever ruses on the Germans, finding out about their doings by pretending to be friends, and generally acting and using their wits and their ingenuity in real earnest for the benefit of their 'resistance' leaders.

LINKS OF UNITY

This is the Promise, the Law and the Motto as the Founder gave them to the first Girl Guides in 1910.

The Promise

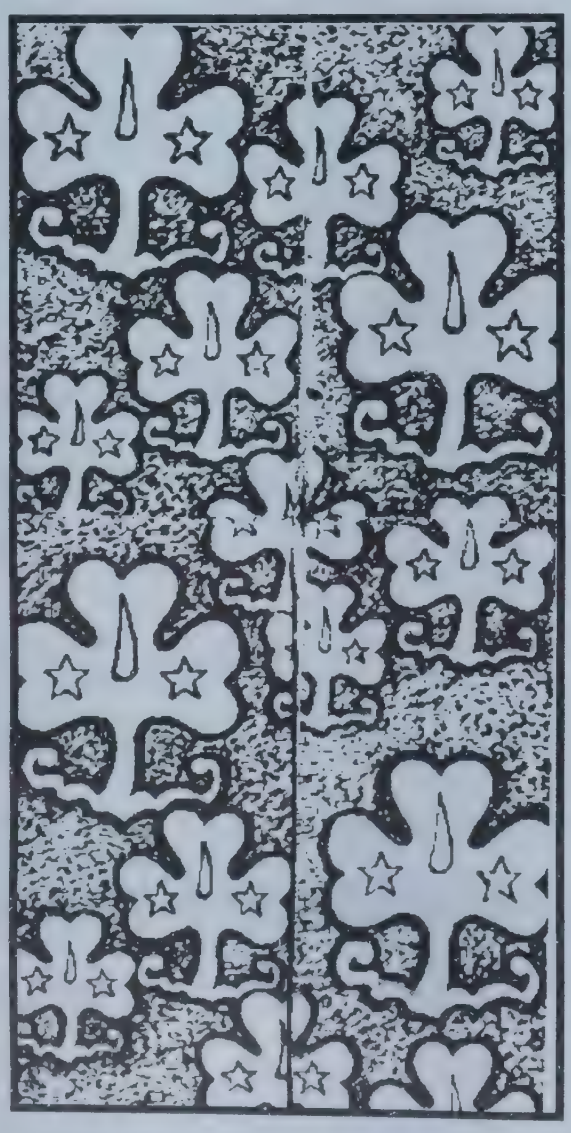
On my honour,
I promise that
I will do my best :

1. To do my duty to GOD and the KING; or GOD and my Country;
2. To help other people at all times;
3. To obey the GUIDE LAW.

GIRL GUIDES and GIRL SCOUTS all over the world take the three fold Promise in their own language and undertake to uphold the Founders ideals.

THE MOTTO

BE PREPARED



THE LAW

1. A GUIDES honour is to be trusted.
2. A GUIDE is loyal.
3. A GUIDES duty is to be useful and to help others.
4. A GUIDE is a friend to all and a sister to every other Guide.
5. A GUIDE is courteous.
6. A GUIDE is a friend to animals.
7. A GUIDE obeys orders.
8. A GUIDE smiles and sings under all difficulties.
9. A GUIDE is thrifty.
10. A GUIDE is pure in thought, in word, and in deed.

On April 8th, 1910, Miss Baden-Powell and two of her friends met together and considered the question of renting an office, and of engaging a paid Secretary for the Girl Guide Movement, which was already known to number over six thousand girls in all parts of the country.

Hitherto, these girls had registered with the Boy Scouts, but in view of Sir Robert's strong desire that the two Movements should be kept absolutely apart, it was obviously necessary to have a separate Headquarters to deal with the girls. There were no funds with which to start the new organisation, but Sir Robert very kindly advanced £100, and with this small capital Miss Baden-Powell and her friends started on their Venture of faith.

A single room was taken at 116 Victoria Street, in the building where the Boy Scout office was already housed, and Miss Margaret Macdonald, who had been Assistant Secretary in the Boy Scout Headquarters since its very beginning, was invited to become Secretary of the Girl Guide organisation, at the modest salary of £91 a year.

In 1914. A notice in the February

Gazette states:

"Uniform for officers is optional, but when worn shall consist of the following: Blue serge uniform blouse and skirt, blue felt hat and no chin strap. Tie (blue), and badges for which the officer has qualified."

In 1916 was published the first Annual Report, and also the first book of "Rules, Organisation and Policy," compiled by Miss. Thorndike (Mrs. Janson Potts), who had taken an immense amount of trouble to make it as complete as possible. It is, of course, a very thin volume compared to our present one, but the latter is on the same plan, and is merely an expansion of that first pink pamphlet which was so eagerly studied by Commissioners and Guiders, as it formed the first authoritative text-book for rules and tests.

Stories of brave deeds by girls and women replace those which are obviously too masculine for emulation, and several chapters dealing with nursing, housewifely, child care, and other feminine responsibilities are inserted. The adaptation to girls of what is essentially a boy's book is a difficult task, and this adaptation is very well done; but a patchwork is never as satisfactory as an original work.

The things which seem strange to us today are the headings. The out-of-door practices, such as stalking and tracking, signalling, camping, come under the section called "Finding the Injured," while nearly all the indoor practices come under the section called "Tending the Injured." The "Hints to Instructors" are almost identically the same as those in Scouting for Boys, with the addition of a certain amount of exhortation towards womanliness. This section also contains the rules, the details of second- and first-class tests, and the enrolment ceremony.

The New Uniform

In June 1945 drawings appeared in The Guider and The Guide, and everyone was asked to vote for their favourite model, to be brought into being when material was again available.

An article appeared pointing out how easy it was to decide on a new appearance:

We want a uniform which people will like and which will be suitable. All the Movement has to do is to vote for a uniform which will be just the thing for:

(a) Those who have always liked the present uniform and want to keep it;

(b) Those who have never liked the present uniform and won't keep to it!

(c) Those who wouldn't like to be seen in any uniform that was not of the well-known blue;

(d) Those who don't want to be seen in any uniform, and must have a blend of grass green and earth brown where with to melt into the landscape!

(e) Those who always seem neat and smart whatever they wear.

(f) Those who always seem content whatever they wear (and however they wear it!);

(g) Those who mostly wear their uniforms to go to meetings and impress the local pundits;

(h) Those who mostly wear their uniforms to go to the woods and stalk the local rabbits;

(i) Those who wear uniform to sit still in every day;

(j) Those who wear uniform to bicycle now and then a long way;

(k) Those with a bad circulation who live on the .North Sea coast;

(l) Those with a good circulation who live on the Cornish Riviera;

(m) Those who want a uniform which can't be mistaken for anything but a uniform;

(n) Those who want a uniform which can easily be mistaken for their favourite dress designer's latest dream.

In 1947, The Guide Magazine and The Guider Magazine were joined by The Ranger Magazine, later Ranger Magazine renamed The Senior Branch News.

In 1925 the World Paper made its appearance; it was called. "The World Bulletin", but this rather dull name was changed the following year to, "The Council Fire. "

A vote was taken by correspondence on the respective merits of the straw "sailor," and the large blue felt hat. The blue felt won the day.

Miss. Baden-Powell, with due regard to thrift, advised the Guides not to worry their mothers to buy them new hats before the old ones were hors de combat. She asked the Guides who had khaki hats to dye them dark blue at the expense of a three penny packet of dye.

In those days the Guide, after making the Promise, was invested by her patrol leader with staff and hat shoulder knot, badge and Neck-Kerchief. After being invested the new Guide was initiated into the mysteries of the secret signs, the handshake, and the secret pass-words.

CAMPING

The Guide Movement has led the way in camping where girls are concerned. In 1912 it was not considered suitable or safe for girls to live under canvas. It was the Guide Movement which conquered this prejudice, and it has established a very high standard of health and hygiene in camp. Since camping is now almost universally recognised as one of the best ways of training for mental as well as physical fitness, the Girl Guides Association must be given credit for doing valuable work in this respect.

But perhaps the greatest achievement of the Guides, and the one which holds out the greatest possibilities for the future, is the growth of the Movement all over the world, and the consequent development of friendship and sisterhood among the girls of different nations. This is a very real thing, and is felt as a tremendous inspiration by Guides everywhere.

Miss. Hotchkis sends the following notes about early training in Scotland :-

The first training school in Scotland was a week arranged in Edinburgh in a house near the Braid Hills, by the County Commissioners of Edinburgh and East Lothian. This was in July 1917. It was in part a training camp, and Guiders slept either in tents in the garden, or in beds out in the yard; most of the meals were taken out of doors. Visits were arranged to various places of interest, such as the observatory and the fire station.

Training in second class work was given by those Guiders who had most experience. A lecturer from St. Andrew's Ambulance Association came out one day, and amongst other things taught the Guiders how to jump out of a second storey window into a rug held by their companions. The County Commissioner for Edinburgh thought, she would volunteer for this, and the Guiders, in their excitement at seeing her jump, slackened their hold on the rug. Happily no injury was done.

In September 1917, when the first Commissioners' conference met in Perth, Mrs. Murray Baillie, County Commissioner for the Stewartry, was made Head of Training, which was of great help to Guiders in out-lying districts.

The first real training week was held in 1918 at Bridge of Allan, and a second one in 1919 at Liberton, Midlothian. Miss. Maynard came to this one as trainer, and Mrs. Stewart, County Secretary for Argyll, was the Commandant. During this week Miss. Maynard suggested that Mrs. Stewart should train for her diploma, which she did, and on Mrs. Murray Baillie's resignation soon afterwards Mrs. Stewart was appointed as Head of Training.

The following description is given by a Guider who well remembers our early struggles:

Arrived at Headquarters, you would find a small room with a table in the centre spread with odds and ends of Seoul pamphlets, and one yellow page of Guide literature, the floor piled with hats and other equipment. At a desk in the corner Miss. Macdonald sat struggling with parcels, registering patrols, writing letters, and listening ever patiently to the constant interruption of the caller (from whom there was no escape!) who came to make a purchase, ask a question, lodge a complaint, or suggest a totally new scheme for the organisation of the Movement. In this same small room the Committee met once a week, while the Secretary interviewed callers in a passage.

In July 1920, an event of great importance took place, the first International Conference, which was held at St. Hugh's College, Oxford. This was the first time we had come into personal touch with the leaders of Guiding in other lands. The International Council had corresponded with them for about a year, but they were only names to us, and we had no idea what they would be like. It was a great joy and a tremendous inspiration to find that all of them were real Guides, as keen on the Movement as they could be. In nearly all cases they had thoroughly grasped the principles of Guiding as laid down by the Founder, and were putting them into Practice.

We practice in our own countries in a genuine and practical way. The conference was attended by representatives from Belgium, Denmark, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Yugoslavia, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States, as well as by Commissioners from Australia, South Africa, the Bahamas, Canada, Ceylon, India and Tasmania.

An important new departure took place in April 1921; this was the publication of the first number of The Guide a weekly newspaper for the Guides themselves. This had long been needed. The Gazette having been for many years. The sole organ of the Movement was expected to publish all items of local news and report, from companies; it was a great relief when all details of this kind could be turned over to "The Guide", leaving The Gazette free to publish only articles which could be of use to Guiders and Rangers.

Before the Girl Guides had appeared on the scene, the Y.W.C.A. had, had a very satisfactory Junior Section, but they had found some difficulty in devising a programme for what they called their "Intermediate" work, for bridging the gap between their junior and senior membership.

They appointed a commission of three women to look into the work done by other societies for girls, and this commission reported that by far the best thing they had discovered was the new Girl Guide Movement, The Y.W.C.A. had the vision to foresee that the Guide Movement had a great future before it, and, although; some of their members hesitated at first to approve of the Movement.

The Guide Movement was in those days entirely unorganised; it had no premises, no money, no trainers, no Commissioners, and its central Committee was working under great difficulties. It was therefore natural that the Y.W.C.A. Section should go ahead more quickly than the main Movement. At the outbreak of war, the Guides in Y.W.C.A. companies numbered nine thousand.

The Y.W.C.A. Section was in a position to help the main Movement, and it helped Miss. Malcolm, on her tours round the country, was appealed to, for advice and training, not only by Y.W.C.A. Guiders, but by many other Guiders who felt very much at sea and who could get little help from Guide Headquarters. She allowed them to attend her training classes, and trained many of our best early Guiders. She was also instrumental in forming Guide Local Associations in many of the towns she visited.

In the November 1909 issue of the Headquarters Gazette, the scheme is given in full, as follows:

The scheme for "Girl Guides." A Suggestion for Character Training for Girls.

The great qualification needed in the nation is "character." This cannot be taught in the collective training of schools, but depends, to a great extent, on the individual training given by the mother. But where the mother herself is characterless, the children have little chance.

If we want the future manhood of the country to be men of character - which is the only guarantee for safety for the nation - it is essential in the first place that the mothers, and the future wives (the guides of those men), should also be women of character.

How to Start the Training.

The training laid down by Boy Scouts, though it applies pretty generally to all boys, whether from Eton or from East Ham, does not apply equally to all girls, even when altered in details to suit the sex.

With girls it has to be administered with great discrimination; you do not want to make tomboys of refined girls, yet you want to attract, and thus raise the slum girl from the gutter. The main object is to give them all the ability to be better mothers and Guides to the next generation.

Therefore, to carry the training into best effect, it is essential that good supervision should be arranged for.

Training - The religious training will be similar to that for Boy Scouts, entirely un-sectarian.

1. ***Spiritual*** - Knowledge of God through Nature Study.

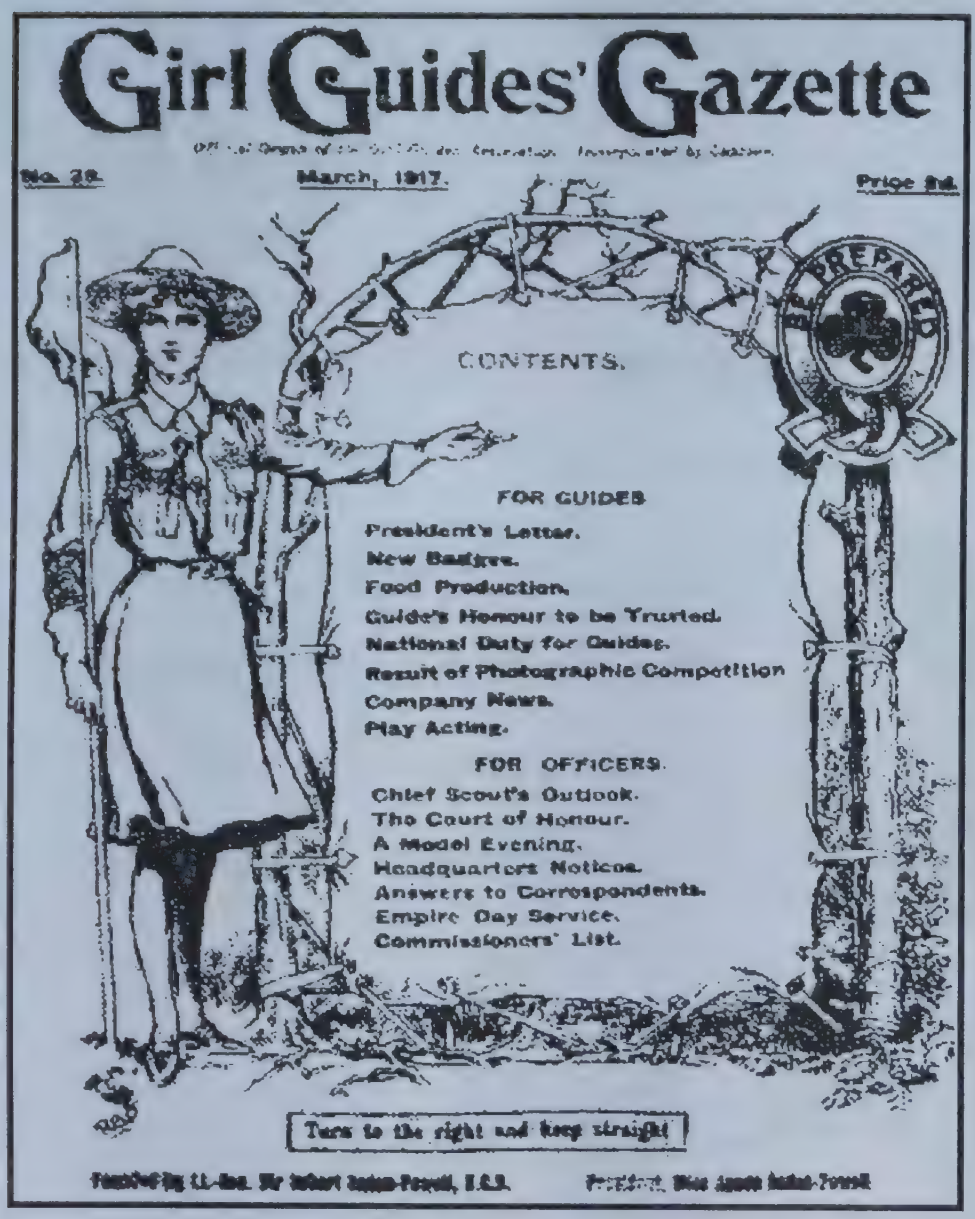
2. ***Practical*** - Duty to others, by daily good turns, chivalry, charity etc.

And other items of training would be generally those given above, as the subjects for which Badges of Efficiency can be awarded.

The daily "good turn" which a Guide would have to perform in accordance with the rule of the Boy Scouts, can take the form of helping parents or neighbours in household work, or sick rooms.

On the same principle, i.e. by means of games and competitions, as given in the handbook, Scouting for Boys, (second edition) details being altered to suit above aims.

OUR GAZETTE IS NOW SAFELY LAUNCHED, BUT IT HAS BEEN A GREAT UNDERTAKING.


Girl Guides' Gazette

Official Organ of the Girl Guides Association. Incorporated by Charter.

No. 28. March, 1917. Price 2d.

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Chief Scout's Outlook.
The Court of Honour.
A Model Evening.
Headquarters Notices.
Answers to Correspondents.
Empire Day Service.
Commissioners' List.

Turn to the right and keep straight

Founded by Lt.-Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, K.C.B. President, Miss Agnes Baden-Powell

Girl Guides' Gazette, 1914

The first Queen's Guide Award, 1946.

The World Trefoil

.... is the symbol of the world Association.

It may be used only by Guides and Girl Scouts of Member Countries who have made the threefold promise.

The world Trefoil appears on the World Flag and the World Badge.

The World Flag

Was adopted in 1930.

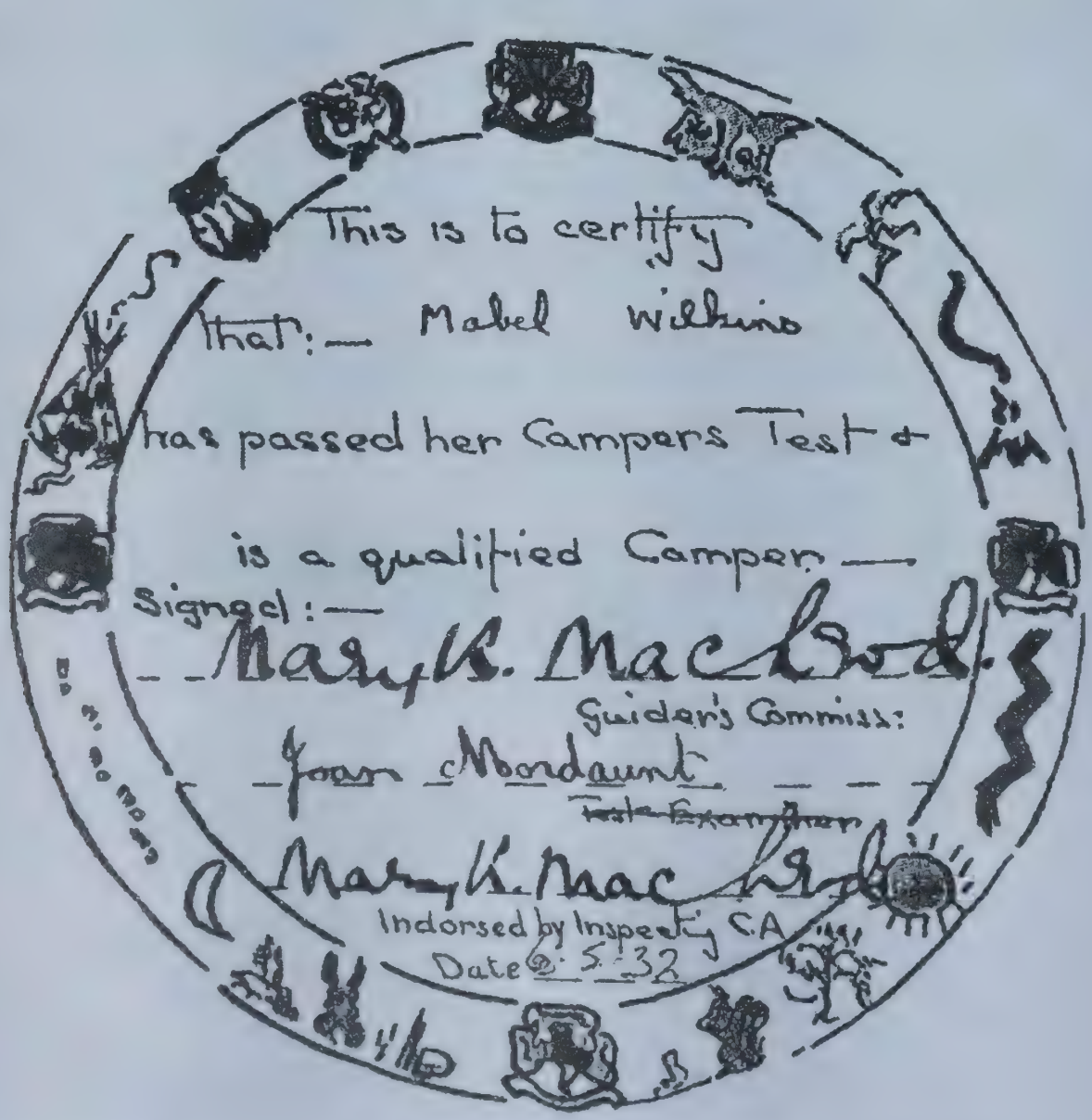
The World Badge

Was adopted in 1946. It may be worn on out of uniform.

The World Brownie Badge

.... first appeared in 1954.

It is the Brownie Sign or Salute...



The earliest design for a Camper's Licence, first instituted in 1922.

May 16th & 17th, 1930

PAMPHLET 'B'

It must be remembered that all this time there was no handbook for Guides, no book of Policy, Organisation and Rules, such as we have now. The sole directions on which the scattered Guide companies were working (without any Commissioners to advise them) as contained in "Pamphlets A and B," which were obtainable from Headquarters at 3d. each. Pamphlet A contains the rudiments of the rules, and it is interesting to see how, although we now have a very elaborate book of rules, these are simply developments and expansions of the original principles contained in the tiny pamphlet; there is no rule in "Pamphlet A," which would have to be rescinded nowadays.

"Pamphlet B" seems much more remote from the spirit of the present day. It begins:

Girls! Imagine that a battle has taken place in and around your town or village . . . what are you going to do? Are you going to sit down, and wring your hands and cry, or are you going to be plucky, and go out and do something to help your fathers and brothers, who are fighting and falling on your behalf?

It goes on to urge that girls should learn tracking, so as to search out the wounded; signalling, so as to send messages to call up and direct the ambulance; First Aid, so as to bind up their wounds; cooking, so as to make soup and poultices; and foreign languages, "so that we can help the enemies wounded, as well as our own."

During the summer of 1910, several gallant deeds were done by Guides. Miss. Baden-Powell mentions that she has sent silver medals to two Newcastle Guides called Agnes Dent and M. Gifford, who had pluckily saved a young man from drowning during a pleasure party at Finchdale Abbey.

A Guide of the 1st Hampstead company (Miss. Hetherington's), Nellie Rolph, aged thirteen, saw a little girl of eight or nine years old, pushing a baby in a wheel chair across the road. An electric tram was coming down the road, and another was waiting to start in the opposite direction. The child had passed one tram, and was in front of the other, when it started to move. She saw the danger; she was paralysed with fear and shut her eyes and seemed unable to move, when Nellie Rolph jumped to her rescue in spite of the warning cries of the by standers, pulled

the baby and infant nurse into safety in the middle of the road, where she waited with them till the traffic was clear, and then took them safely over to the footpath. Another girl of thirteen, Dorothy May of Gillingham, Kent, saved a child of four years from being run over by a cart which came sharply round a corner.

Girl Guides Gazette appeared in January 1914, thus making a landmark in the Guide Movement.

The Gazette has played a great part in the history of Guiding. For the first two years of its existence it had a paid editor; in 1916, when he had to go to the War, the work of editing and publishing "The Gazette" was taken over by one of the most valuable Guide helpers of the early days, "Mrs. Benson". She carried it on under great and increasing difficulties caused by the restrictions on paper during the most critical years of the war. In March 1919 she went abroad and was obliged to give up the editorship, which was taken over by Miss. Pemberton. This regime lasted only for a few months,

Gazette (now The Guider) what it is, "an excellent paper", much appreciated and enjoyed by Guiders all over the world.

The Brownies formed the first off-shoot of the Guides but a second branch shot out soon afterwards, and this was for the older girls. In 1916 and 1917 the girls who had been Guides at the start were getting too old for their companies; they wanted to remain Guides, but must make room for the younger ones. Many older girls attracted by the Guide ideals, were anxious to join the Movement, yet it was difficult to put them into companies composed of young Guides. So, "Senior Guides came into existence."

Trainer and Secretary to the over Seas department at I. H. Q. Captain Mary Westood's account :-

Soon after the Scout Movement had begun, a small troop of girls appeared in Harborne. Their members (about half a dozen) were from all over Birmingham, and their captain (Mary Westwood), then living at the Manor House, Harborne, was a girl about 15 years.

I was thrilled to think that girls were being Scouts too. I gathered together a few of my school friends (I was then at the King Edward VI Grammar School), and formed a second patrol called the Ravens. We often met the other patrol, and had combined hikes, but we were quite separate.

Our uniform was a navy skirt, dark-green blouse, black tie and shoulder-knots, khaki hat and linen haversack; we always carried poles. We had no club-room, but met every Saturday in a little wood at the edge of the golf links. There we cooked our lunch, and usually we climbed a tree to eat it, and evolved a pulley system for getting the food up into the tree. We had a cache, where we kept our stores; but this was found by a tramp, and rifled. The games we played were usually First Aid games, in which we had to find the patient, treat her, and carry her home on an improvised stretcher over barbed wire, streams, etc. We also loved stalking games, especially if they involved jumping over streams. I remember a breakfast hike one Sunday, when one of the Scouts fell in, and we took off nearly all her clothes and wrung them and put them on a bush to dry. We taught ourselves all that we had to know for the Scout tests, tested ourselves, and bought our second and first class badges from the Scout shop.

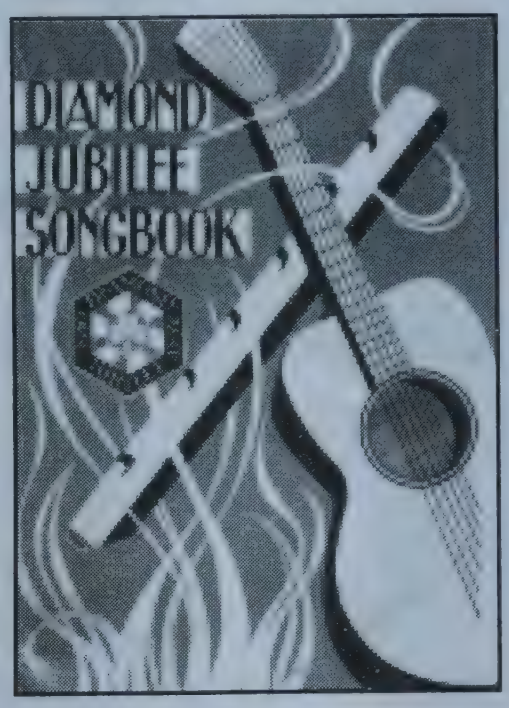
It was in 1909, I think, that we went to our first rally. It was held in Warby Woods, and the Chief Scout was there. There were about 1,000 boys, and, I think, 13 girls. I believe three patrols were represented two from Harborne and one from Edgbaston. The Chief seemed surprised to see us, but he shook hands with our leaders and welcomed us, and we were very proud of this notice. Later we went to another rally, and this time there were rather more girls.

It was about 1910 when we decided we should have a captain, and the elder sister of one of the patrol leaders agreed to take on this office. She was Miss. Nellie Tallis of Benacre Street, Birmingham ; we very reluctantly changed from being Scouts to Guides, and as we were the only Scouts who stayed on as Guides we became the 1st. Harborne (and later the 1st. Birmingham) company. It seemed rather a come-down to be flowers instead of animals, and the ideal of womanliness had no appeal for us at that age.

We changed from "Raven's" to "Scarlet Pimpernels".

THE GIRL GUIDES GOLDEN JUBILEE

CELEBRATIONS



The year 1932 will be for ever memorable in the history of the Guides as the year of the "Birthday Celebrations.".

It was chosen as the occasion of celebrating the twenty first year, the "Coming of Age" of the Movement - not quite accurately, for, as already recorded the Movement started on its career in 1910.

1970 Diamond Jubilee celebrations for 60 years of Guiding

Cigarette cards from a set of 50, which depicted Scout and Guide Patrol Emblems, issued by John Player and Sons in January 1933.

Blue Pamphlet

The following is an extract from the blue pamphlet of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts: The World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts is made up of all those countries which have self-governing Guide or Girl Scout, organizations representative of the country as a whole, accepting the principles of the original Promise and Law; accepting also the principle that the Movement is open to children of all races, nations, creeds and classes; that its membership is voluntary; and that it is strictly non political.

The World Conference is the Governing Body of the World Association and is composed of Full Member Countries and Tenderfoot Member Countries but also the Full Members may vote, there being one vote per country. The World Committee (originally having nine members, but now increased to twelve) is elected by the World Conference to carry out the work between Conferences. The members are chosen for their personal qualities, and do not represent their own countries. The World Bureau is the Secretariat of the World Committee. Its present address is 132 Ebury St. S.W.I. At the Seventh World Conference at Bucze, Poland, a second status of membership of the World Association was instituted. A country, working along the right lines, but whose organisation was not sufficiently well established, might become a tenderfoot member. At the same time it was proposed that a special uniform be adopted in order that members of the World Committee, Sub-Committees and Bureau staff should not be identified with their own countries when acting on behalf of the World Association.

It was at Foxlease in 1930 that it was decided to adopt a World Flag. This was designed by Froken Kari Aas of Norway. South Africa made the suggestion that a World Flag be designed some years previously, but it had been doubted if such a flag would ever actually be used. This seems strange to Guides of today to whom the gold and blue of the World Flag is so familiar.

Mrs. Streattena writes, in "Here Come the Girl Guides":

"In the very early days, so bemused were Guiders with admiration for their Movement, that as long as the script of a play contained Guides, even the most improbable and nauseating Guides, they produced it with enthusiasm. A collection of these plays was published, prefaced with Miss. Agnes Baden-Powell's blessing and mild exhortations: 'Should any of the actors be liable to forget their parts, arrange for someone to prompt them,' and 'It is well to remember that the audience want to hear what you are saying' (a most timely remark that should be blazoned on the walls of every dressing-room); and then a long passage about how to behave in case of fire, with pails of water, boxes of earth, sacks and coats handy 'should it unexpectedly break out.' Her own contributions to the book have the robust, full-blooded character one would expect from the author of the first Handbook that said, when discussing stalking, 'When you want to steal, don't wear mended boots,' and gave the tramps' code of signs, and recommended every Guide to learn how to drive sheep, cattle and horses. 'If it's those Red Indians who have taken our gold, I could roast them alive,' cries Dorothy, in The Missing nuggets, and with a faint stirring of Guide-like feeling her friend remarks: 'I should not like that done to me.' There is plenty of action; a terrific battle rages, Girl Guides versus Redskins, the Guides beating them off with their staves ('on tins and boards under their blankets,' slips in the author, in case their cries should become too poignant), and all ends with a song, Guides Are We, Together Banded.

In 1911, a young university student of Lwow, Andrzej Malkowski, got hold of a copy of Scouting for Boys. He , persuaded a fellow student, Olga Drahonowska, to take charge of the girls, and these two, continued to pour their whole strength into Guiding and Scouting, building up a very fine Association."

Guiders wore full uniform in camp, and it was not considered seemly for them to doff their felt hats even when chopping wood or doing other camp "chores." The correct dress was a navy blue blouse and skirt, with pale blue Neck-kerchief. The patrol colour was to be shown by the shoulder knot.

Mrs. Mark Kerr was the first person to put forward an idea for a concrete plan. She wrote in The Guider in February 1941 :

"We must look into the future and prepare ourselves for the time to come. More important even than winning the war is the question of winning the peace. In fact, there will be no use in winning the war unless we can do better with the ensuing victory than we did last time."

"Whatever happens, Europe will be left weak and exhausted and will need an army of peace, an army mainly composed of women who will be in the front line, ready to bind up the wounds and to heal the infirmities of those who have suffered."

"For this destiny no preparation can be too arduous, no training can be begun too early. Both in our own country and across the channel there will be needed women who are wise and strong as well as being gentle and loving. They must train themselves practically in nursing and cooking, hygiene, child care, food production and conservation. They must train themselves mentally by reading and thinking about politics and economics. Above all they must train themselves morally and spiritually, so as to be able to stand firm themselves, and raise up them, that fall".

"We have many fine people among our Guiders, and our Guides will be coming on to join the work. If we can begin collecting now, an army of good will — perhaps a picked body of Scouters and Guiders, Rovers and Rangers, what can they not do to bring healing and comfort to the stricken world?"

"Another new term came into use in 1917. The Founder, speaking at the London Conference which was held early in this year, said that, he had always disliked the term "officer" in the Guide Movement, and proposed the word "Guider" instead. A good many people at first disliked the word, but it gradually came into use, and I think everybody is now agreed that it is much better name than "officer." It was in this same year that the Founder suggested the name of "Brown Owl," instead of "Brownie captain," and "Tawny Owl" followed in due course. "Second" was also substituted for "Corporal" about this time."

Chapter - 4
THE BADEN-POWELL'S

Robert Baden-Powell

"IMPEESA"

The Wolf that never Sleeps

H. M. Queen Alexandra, The Founder and Miss. Baden - Powell at the Hyde Park Rally, 1918

Pronunciation of Baden - Powell

/'beidan'pou.al/

Man, Nation, Maiden Please call it Baden.

Further, for Powell Rhyme it with Noel

- Verse by B-P

The Girl Guide/Girl Scout Movement has trained, hundreds of millions of girls and women for good citizenship. Activities have been based on the principles of human rights and equality of all human persons without distinction such as race, colour, sex, nationality, language, religion or other origin.

The training they have received within the system of small self-determining groups in larger units has been an excellent preparation for full integration as responsible members of the society in the activities of the community, including participation in the planning and policy making in a democratic manner.

★

Moreover this system has offered excellent training ground towards increasing responsibilities of leadership training which so seldom has been purposely directed to girls and women in any other way.

The development of friendly relations among people from different countries and continents has been one of the most significant characteristics of this worldwide movement and an excellent opportunity for the promotion of international understanding and conditions for world peace.

Are YOU in this ?

A World War Propaganda Poster drawn by Baden-Powell

Robert Baden - Powell :

The Gazette notification says'

It is Perhaps not generally known to the Guides that she herself was deeply interested in the better upbringing of girls. Forty years ago, with a few others, she started a scheme of High School education for them which has since been so vast a success. This she did, although at the time she was a poor clergyman's widow with six children to bring up.

Although overwhelmed with house hold cares and anxieties she still managed to visit her poorer fellow being in the slums of London and, at the same time, to organise this bigger movement for the training of the young women of the country.

When I first put forward the idea of the Girl Guide Movement, I was not so very hopeful about it myself until my mother, with her ripe experience and plucky spirit, urged me to go ahead with it. Her feeling might have been expressed briefly thus:

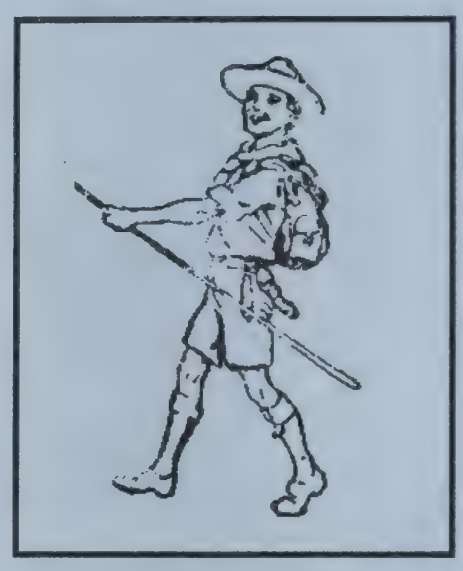
"Push on with it-suggest it to the girls, and they, with their spirit, will do the rest. And I believe you will.',

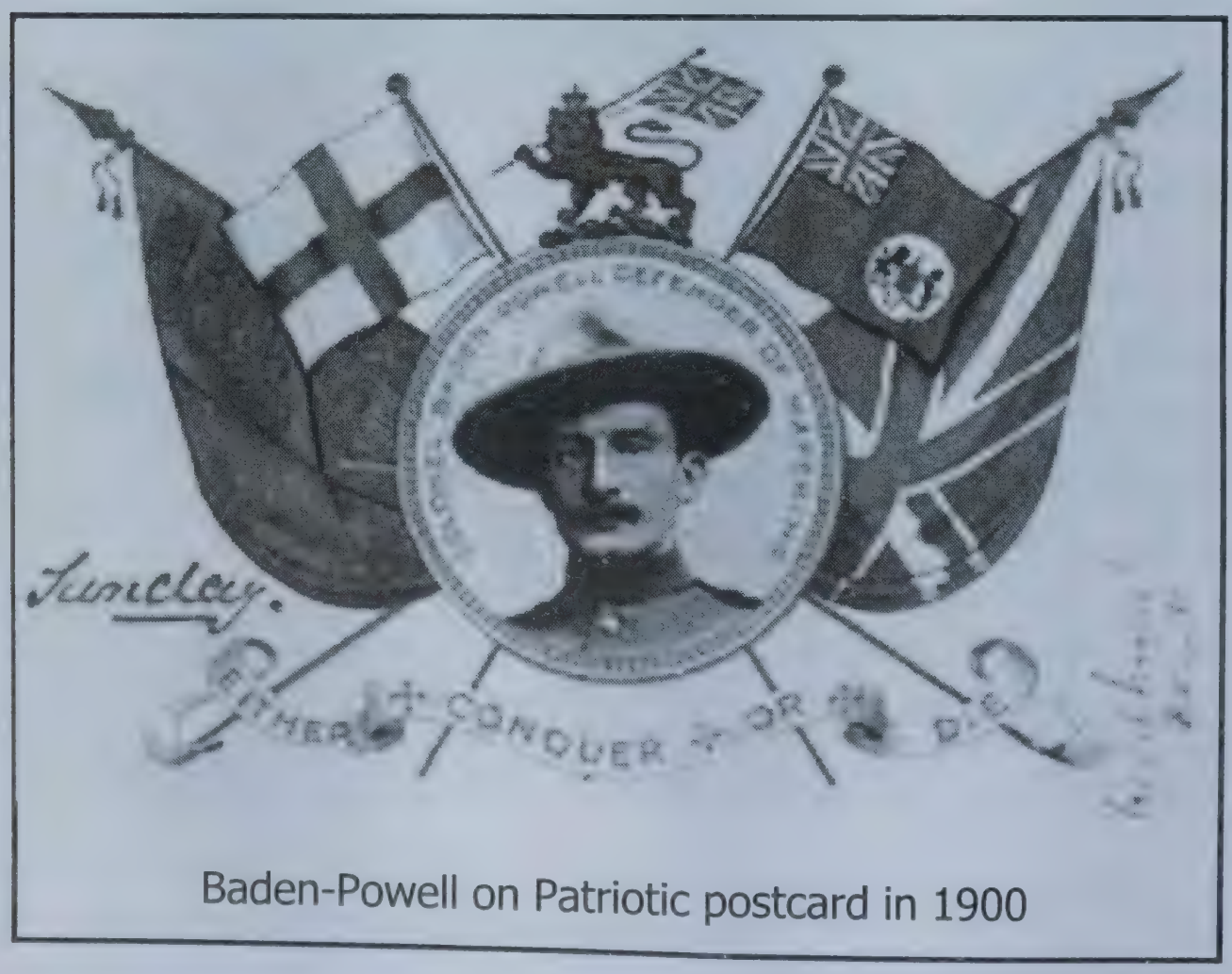
Mrs. Henrietta Grace Baden Powell - 1824-1914

The Boy Scout organisation being now well launched, Sir Robert for the first time had leisure to pay attention to the Girl Guides, and both he and Lady Baden-Powell began to take a more active share in the work.

Sir. Robert thought that the time had come to put the movement on a proper official basis, and to obtain for it a charter of incorporation.

Remember that the boy, on joining wants to begin Scouting right away; so don't dull his keenness by much preliminary explanation at first. Meet his wants by games and Scouting practices, and instil elementary details bit by bit afterwards as you go along.





Baden-Powell on Patriotic postcard in 1900

In the December *Gazette,* he sends a Christmas message to the Guides, in which he says:

Well done, all! And a big New Year to you!

The good work of the officers has produced good work from the girls. Resulting in public appreciation and extension of the Sisterhood. It has even enthused me to become more active in lending a hand !

Owing to the steady growth of the Movement, it has become necessary now to develop the administrative side in order to put it on a sound footing for further extension.

I have every hope that the New Year will see us officially recognised by the grant of a Charter of Incorporation. That will be great step. We shall there by, have an authorised Council of Advisers selected from among the leading men and women of the educational world.

Our Headquarters will be reconstituted and appointed by the Council. This will enable it to keep in closer touch with the needs and deeds of the Guides in every part of the United Kingdom. This touch will further be enhanced by the appointment of a Commissioner for each county and centre. The system of having Commissioners has so far been only partially applied, but its success as an experiment leads us to hope for greater results by its general adoption.

In the Boy Scouts' organisation, we have found it invaluable. It enables localities to manage their own affairs under their own leaders of recognised standing, instead of having to refer continually to Headquarters for advice and instructions.

Our principle is for Headquarters, assisted by its Advisory Council, to define the policy or line for the whole Movement to go upon, while the administration is carried out really by the Commissioners and local committees.

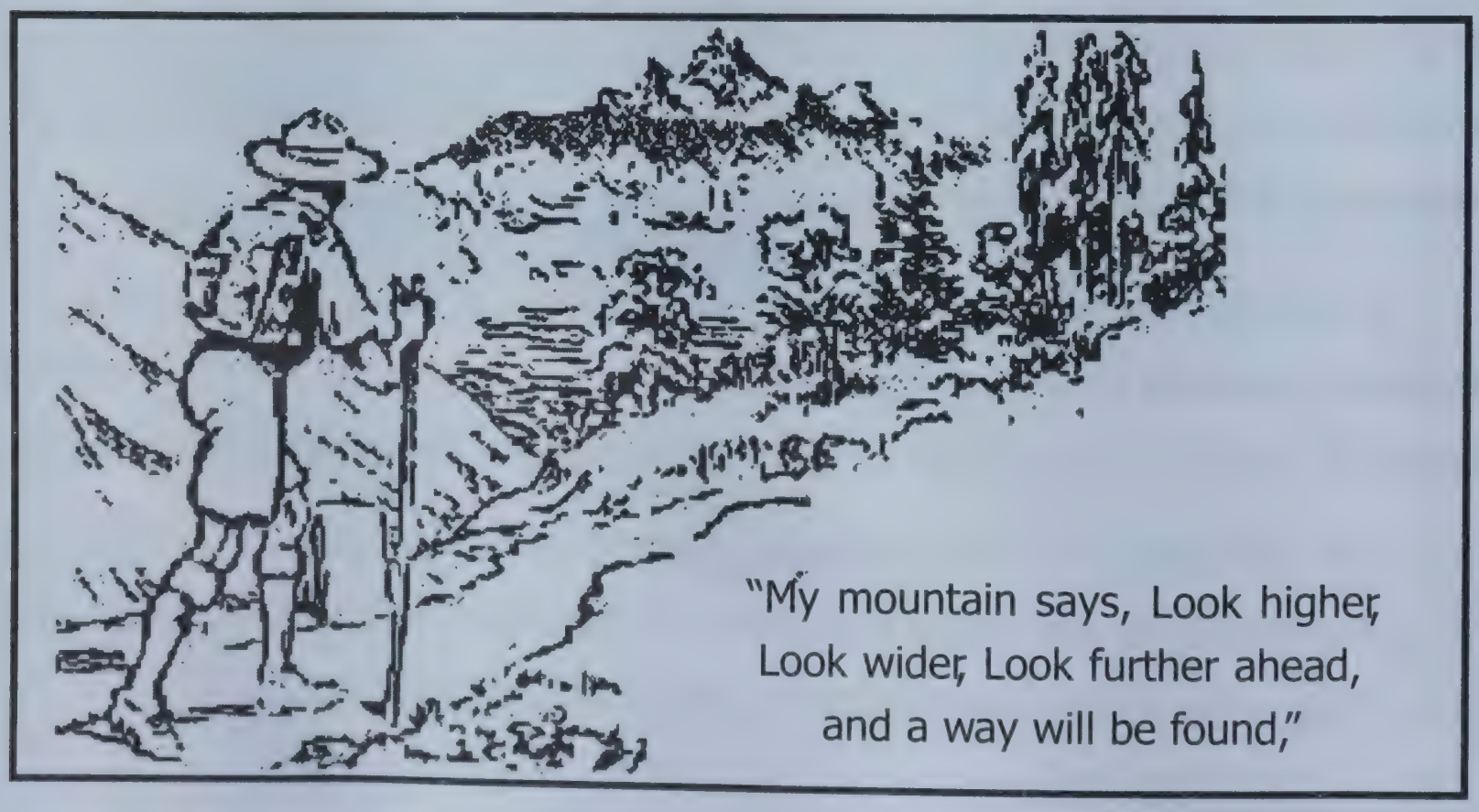
It is by such decentralisation that the machinery runs smoothly and well, without being clogged and tangled by red tape. But there is one essential to good working, and that is, that every wheel and every cog works in its place; if one little wheel tries to make itself bigger, or prefers to take its own line of action, it causes friction and grinding and ineffective working generally.

In other words, for real and permanent success it is essential that the spirit of loyalty, of "playing the game," should pervade everywhere.

1915 lies before us, full of great opportunities and full of promise. Let us make a success of it!

ROBERT BADEN-POWELL

But when you look - look WIDE;
and even when you think you are looking wide -
LOOK WIDER STILL.



ROBERT BADEN-POWELL

First Baron Baden-Powell of Gilwell, O.M., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

Girl Guide Movement has grown up automatically, in equal strength with the Boy Scouts, to develop individual character in the girlhood, not only of our own race, but of our neighbour nations about the world.

Thus, we find the future blessed with the promise of a healthy leaven of young women trained to service in the home and service for their country, and possessed of a great gift to pass on to their children the gift of Character.

Further more, they are bound to one another by the bond of comradeship, which recognises no difference of class or creed or country, and so is a direct contribution towards the bringing about of God's Kingdom upon earth—the reign of Peace and Goodwill among men.

Baden Powell of Gilwell

Early in 1941 the death of Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell, at Nyeri in Kenya, came as a blow to Guides and Scouts everywhere, but his wisdom and vision were again felt as his final message was read throughout the world:-

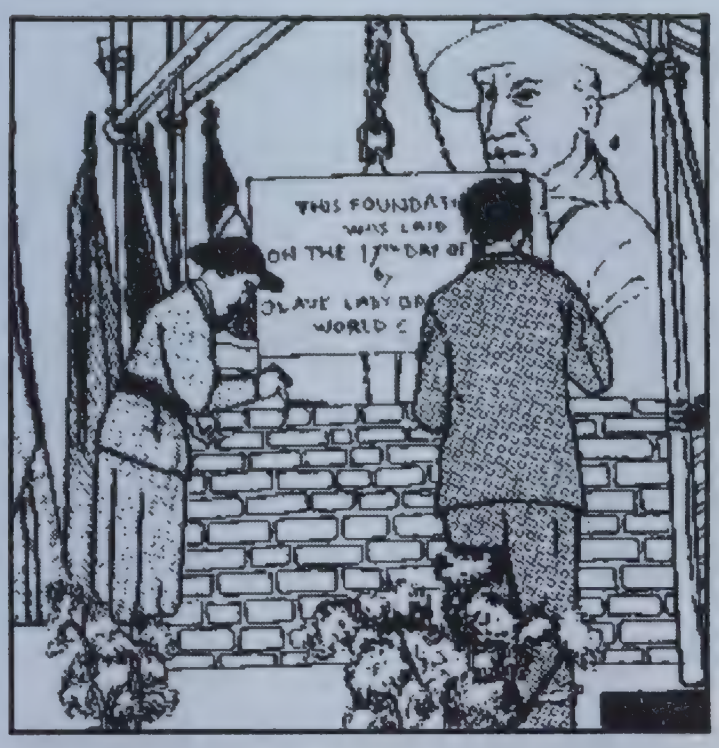
My Dear Guides,

This is just a farewell note to you, the last that you will have from me. It is just to remind you when I have passed on that your business in life is to be happy and to make others happy. That sounds comfortable and easy, doesn't it? You begin making other people happy by doing good turns to them. You need not worry about making yourselves happy, as you will very soon find that, that comes by itself; when you make other people happy, it makes you happy, too. Later on, when you have a home of your own, by making it a bright and cheery one, you will make your husband a happy man.If all homes were bright and cheery, there would be few public houses and the men would not want to go out to them, but would stay at home. It may mean hard work for you, but will bring its own reward then, if you keep your children healthy and clean and busy they will be happy. Happy children love their parents. There is nothing that can give you greater joy than a loving child. I am sure God means us to be happy in this life. He has given us a world to live in that is full of beauties and wonders and he has given us not only eyes to see them, but minds to understand them if we only have the sense to look at them in that light. We can enjoy bright sunshine and glorious views. We can see beauty in the flowers. We can watch with wonder how the seed produces the young plant which grows to flower, which in its turn will replace other flowers, as they die off. For, though plants, like people, die their race does not die away, but new ones are born and grow up to carry on the Creator's plan. So, do you see, you women are the chosen servants of God in two ways: first to carry on the race, to bring children into the world to replace the men and women who pass away; secondly, to bring happiness into the world by making happy homes and by being yourselves good, cheery comrades for your husbands and children. That is where you as Guides especially come in. By being a 'comrade', that is, by taking an interest in your husband's work and aspirations, you can help him with your sympathy and suggestions and so be a guide to him. Also, in bringing up your children by strengthening and training their minds and characters as well as their bodies and health, you will be giving them to the better

use and enjoyment of life. By giving out love and happiness in this way you will gain for yourselves the return love of husband and children, and there is nothing better in this world. You will find that Heaven is not the kind of happiness somewhere up in the skies after you are dead, but right here and now in this world in your own home. So, guide others to happiness and you will bring happiness to yourselves, and by doing this will be doing what God wants of you.

God be with you.

Lord Baden - Powell of Gilwell



It took many years to collect all the money needed but, at last in 1956, Olave, Lady Baden-Powell laid the Foundation stone for Baden-Powell House.

In 1961, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II officially opened Baden-Powell House, and hundreds of thousands of Scouts and Guides from all parts of the world have been coming to stay here or visit ever since.

THE CHIEF'S LAST MESSAGE

Dear Scouts :

If you have ever seen the play "Pater Pan" you will remember how the pirate chief was always making his dying speech because he was afraid that possibly when the time came for him to die, he might not have time to get it off his chest. It is much the same with me, and so, although I am not at this moment dying, I shall be doing so one of these days and I want to send you a parting word of goodbye.

Remember, it is the last you will ever hear from me, so think it over.

I have had a most happy life and I want each one of you to have as happy a life too.

I believe that God put us in this jolly world to be happy and enjoy life. Happiness doesn't come from being rich, nor merely from being successful in your career, nor by self-indulgence. One step towards happiness is to make yourself healthy and strong while you are a boy, so that you can be useful and so can enjoy life when you are a man.

Nature study will show you how full of beautiful and wonderful thing God has made the world for you to enjoy. Be contended with what you have got and make the best of it. Look on the bright side of things instead of the gloomy one.

But the real way to get happiness is by giving out happiness to other people. Try to leave this world a little better than you found it and when your turn comes to die, you can die happy in feeling that at any rate you have not wasted your time but have done your best. "Be Prepared" in this way, to live happy and to die happy - stick to your Scout Promise always - even after you have ceased to be a boy - and God help you to do it.

Your Friend

Baden-Powell of Gilwell

(Found among Baden-Powell's Papers after his death, January 8th, 1941)

A WORD TO PATROL LEADERS

I want the Patrol Leaders to go on and train your Patrol entirely yourselves, because it is possible for you to get hold of each boy in your patrol and make a good fellow of him. It is no use having one or two briliant boys and the rest no good at all. You should try to make them all fairly good.

The most important step to this is your own example, because what you do yourselves, your Scouts will do also.

Show them that you can obey orders whether they are given by word of mouth or are printed or written rules, and that you carry them out whether your Scoutmaster is present or not. Show them that you can earn Badges for Proficiency, and your boys will follow with very little persuation. But remember that you must give them the *lead* and not the *push.*

Note to Parents

Camping is the great point in Scouting which appeals to the boy, and the opportunity for teaching him self-reliance and resourcefulness, besides giving him health.

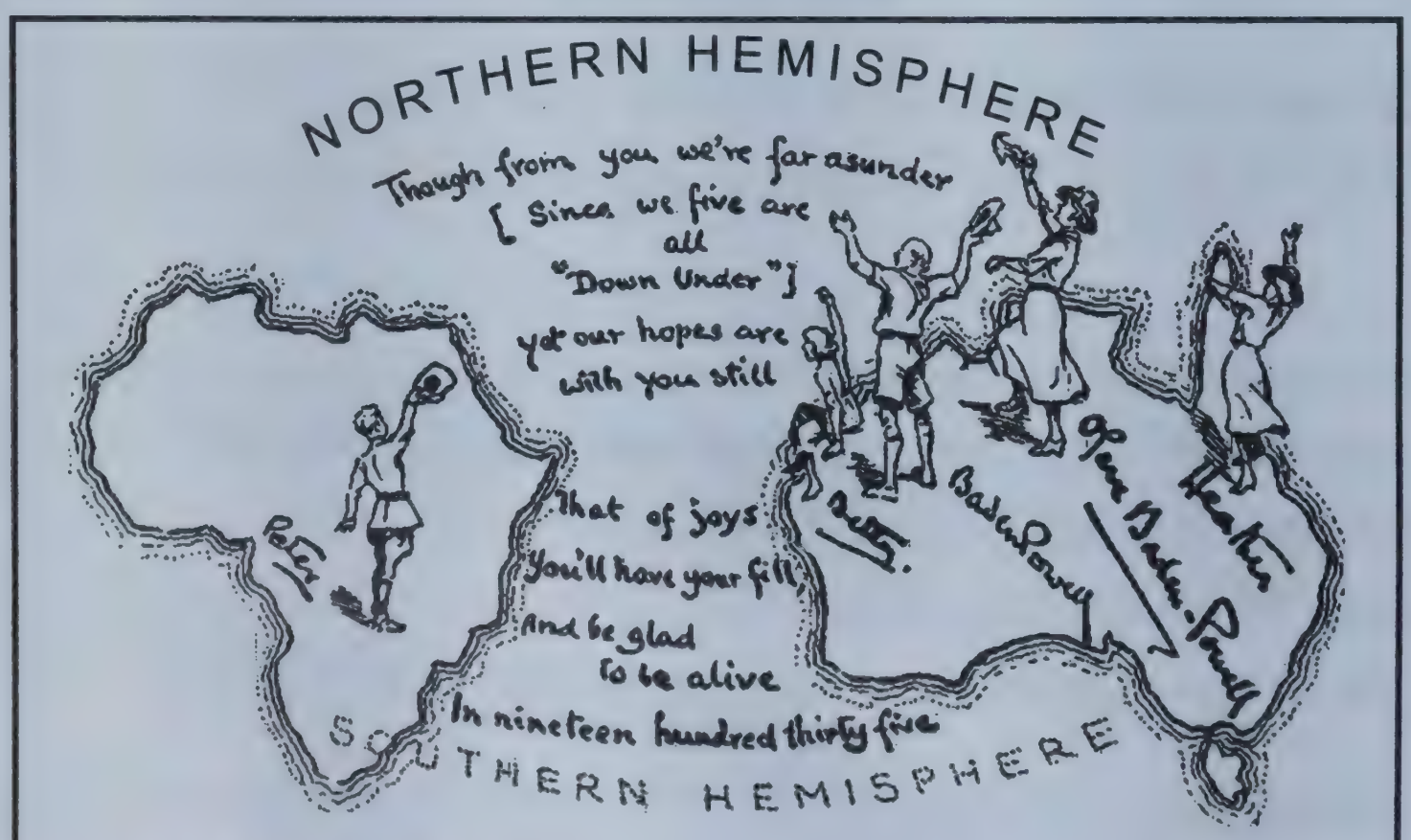
Some parents who have never had experience of camp life themselves, look upon camping with mis-givings as possible likely to be too rough and risky for their boys. But when they see their lads return full of health and happiness outwardly and morally improved in the points of practical manliness and comradeship, they cannot fail to appreciate the good which comes from such an outing.

I sincerly hope, therefore, that no obstacle may be placed in the way of the boys taking their holiday on the lines suggested.

Thanks ?

And look here ! Here is a very important bit of courtesy that is too often forgotten, but which a true Scout will never omit, and that is the *thank* for any kindness you receive. A *present is not yours till you have thanked for it.* You have not finished your camp, even if you have packed up your kit and cleaned up the ground, until you have thanked the owner for use of it and have thanked God for giving you good time.

'World Bureau telegraphed the following message to all countries with whom it was possible to communicate: "Lord Baden-Powell died on January 8th, but his spirit lives for ever in the hearts of youth." It does, indeed, and always wherever there are boys and girls in a free world. He was one of the great men of the century, and it is impossible to gauge what his Movement has meant and still means and will continue to mean to millions of children everywhere.



B.P.'s design for our greeting card, Christmas 1934

AWARDS

Silver Wolf - 1910
British Scout Association

Silver Buffalo - 1926
Boy Scouts of America

Bronze Wolf - 1935
World Scout Committee

As a part of The Scouting 2007 Centenary,
Nepal Renamed "Urkema Peak" to Baden-Powell Peak

1937 - Order of Merit,
One of the most
exclusive Award in the
British Honours System

Baden-Powell was named in the B.B.C's list of the Hundred Greatest Britain's

1931 - Major Frederick Russell Burnham dedicated "Mount Baden-Powell Peak" in California.

BADEN-POWELL'S PUBLICATION

SEA SCOUTING
AND
SEAMANSHIP for BOYS
W. BADEN-POWELL, K.C.
BROWN, SON & FERGUSON, Limited
THE
CANADIAN
BOY SCOUT
Scouting Games
Robert Baden-Powell
Impeesa
SCOUTING GAMES

Agnes Baden-Powell
She liked to call herself the
"Grandmother of the Guides"

Agnes Baden-Powell

Sister of the Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell, was like all the members of the family gifted with a great variety of accomplishments.

She was a good musician and an artist, and there was hardly any handicraft at which she did not excel. The greatest of all her interests was, however, in Natural History. She had a variety of common pets in the house where she lived with her mother. She used to keep' bees, which lived in a glass hive and found their way out to the park and back, by a pipe laid through a hole in the wall; their unusual abode gave them no excuse for idleness and they made honey which won prizes at several exhibitions.

Agnes also kept a colony of live butter flies; and in the hall were a number of small birds who flew above the heads of the visitors.

When the Scouts held their big Rally at the CRYSTAL PALACE in 1909, the Girls turned up and demanded to be inspected by Lord Baden-Powell. B.P. knew the girls had taken up Scouting because hundreds of them had written to him, but he had given them no encouragement.

B.P. thought that Edwardian parents would be horrified to find their daughters following scouting for Boys. He had to do something about them. He decided to organise them into a sister Movement which he called Girl Guides and he enlisted his sister Agnes Baden-Powell to take interest in the Girl Guides. She at once consented to do so and threw herself into the scheme with great keeness.

In the Boy Scout Headquarters Gazette there appeared, the Scheme for Girl Guides, and soon afterwards a thin green Pamphlets was issued, "The Aim of Scouting for Boys", with a suggestion for a similar form of character Training for girls. The green pamphlet was followed by pamphlet 'A' which contains a list of Proficiency Badges, but for details of tests, readers are referred to the hand book. It recorded 8000 girls have registered themselves as Boy Scouts. Pamphlet 'B' bore the name of Agnes Baden-Powell as joint author with her brother.

Agnes became the President, and set to work, not only to re-write the Hand book, but also to interest her friends in Guiding. These Ladies did their best but they were not really in touch with the younger generation. Agnes was a gifted woman. Being clever and victorian in out look, gave a feminine touch to all the Tom boy activities. She wrote a book adopted from Scouting for Boys, which came out under the title of "How Girls Can Help to Build The Empire, in 1912".

Miss. Agnes

Agnes Baden - Powell
Robert's Sister,
in President - 1910

The Guide committee worked from one room in the Headquarters. In 1910, The Girl Guide Association was born. Headquarters is concerned largely with the issue of Badges and the publications of the Girl Guide Gazette. Public got convinced because Agnes had taken charge of the movement, but the scheme for Girl Guides was not welcomed with any enthusiasm by the self styled Girl Scouts. Baden-Powell received number of letters from all over the country begging him to do something about Guiding.

Baden-Powell reorganised the Movement and set up a new committee of younger women, with himself as the chairman. Agnes became president.

As one of the Agnes friends writes : -

"Any one who had come in touch with her gentle influence, her interest in all womanly arts and her love of birds, insects and flowers, would scoff at the idea of her being the President of Cadet corps."

Miss BADEN-POWELL AT A GUIDE CAMP

Agnes managed to get a number of her friends interested and finally, in 1910, a Headquarters Committee was formed. Many companies started composite picture showing the difficulties and the enthusiasm of those days. Later on, pamphlet's 'A' and 'B' came from Headquarters and more orderly methods were tried.

First Guide rally was held at the end of 1912 and inspection was done by Miss. Baden-Powell. When Baden-Powell's Committee took over the registration from the Boy Scout Headquarters there were already 8000 guides. The first Company was registered at Headquarters as the "Miss. Baden-Powell's Own", this company had been inaugurated on Feb. 6th 1909. It was then called as the Girls Emergency Corps. Later changed its name to Girl Guides.

On April 10th 1910, Miss. Baden-Powell and two of her friends met together and considered the question of engaging a paid secretary for the Girl Guide Movement.

Baden-Powell's strong desire was that, the two movements should be kept absolutely apart, and it was necessary to have a separate Headquarters. There were no funds with which to start the new organisations. B-P very kindly advanced £100 and with this small capital, Agnes and her friends started the work.

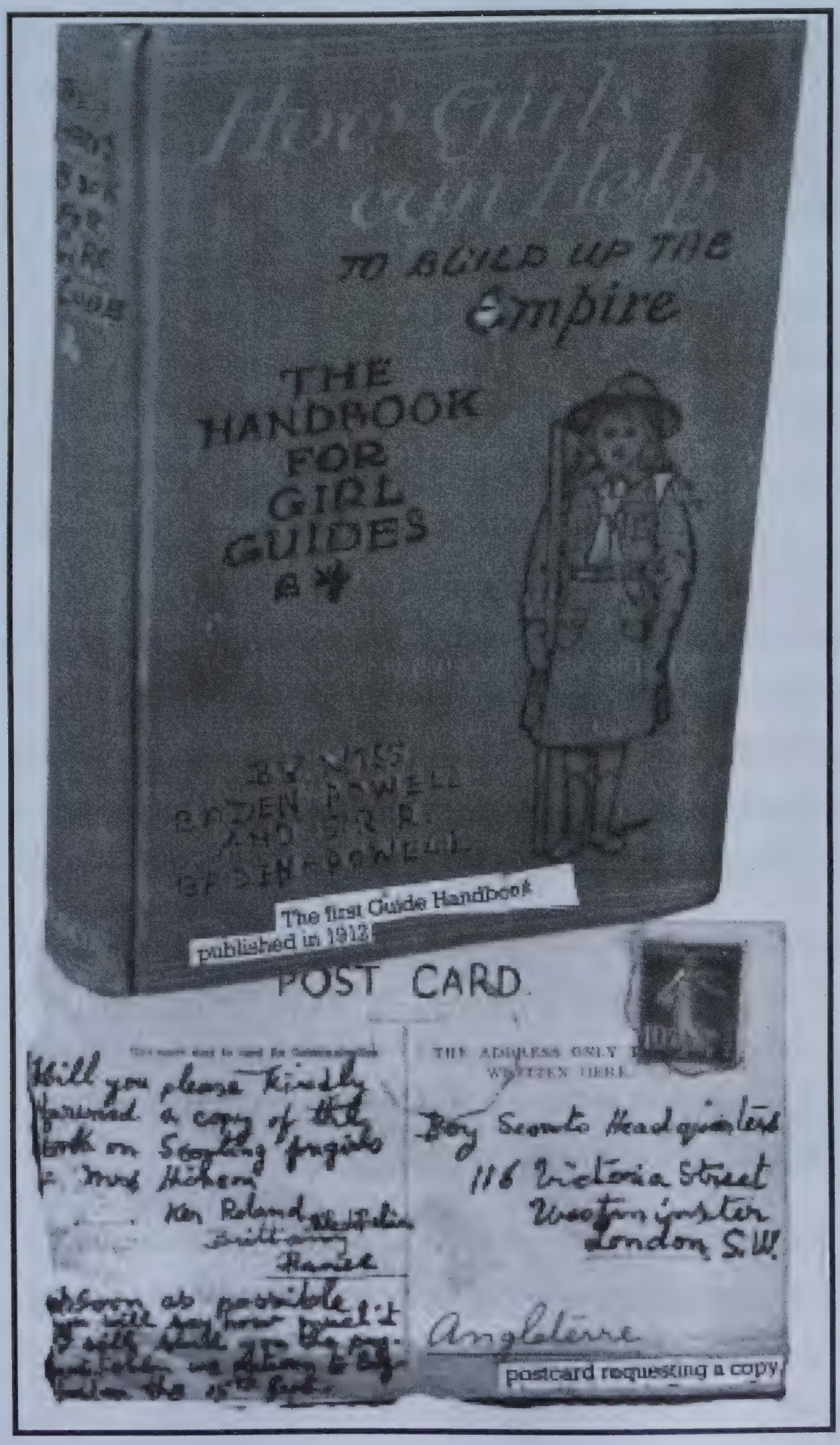
A registration certificate for a Girl Guide Company, 1912.

A single room was taken at 116, victoria street in the building where the boy scout office was already housed. Mr. Everett, the editor visited the office to interview the committee, and stated that his firm was willing to devote two pages weekly to guide affairs in a paper issued by them, called HOME NOTES.

Agnes Baden-Powell as president used to send the matter every week and in return got few pounds every week. Home Notes became an official organ of Girl Guides. Home Notes appeared on August 11th 1910, contains a message from Agnes to the girl guides and a short article by her on "Our working Girls". Home Notes was a funny little paper and the two Guide pages were sandwiched in between comic pages for children, anecdotes, about animals etc. News of companies were given in home Notes. It served a very useful purpose as a medium for the Guides to hear about each other's programmes, besides which the £4.4sh. paid weekly for Miss. Baden-Powell's article was the principle source of income to the Guide Headquarters.

In 1910, several gallant deeds were done by guides. Miss. Agnes mentions in the Home Notes, that she has sent silver medals to two Newcastle guides who had bravely saved a young man from drowning during a pleasure party.

The publication of the Guide Hand Book by Agnes B. P. marked a great progress, in the Organisation, as captains now had something definite to go upon. Up till now, it had been almost impossible to secure any uniformity in tests.


How Girls can help to build up the Empire
THE HANDBOOK FOR GIRL GUIDES
The first Guide Handbook published in 1912
POST CARD
Will you please kindly forward a copy of the book on Scouting for girls
Boy Scouts Headquarters
116 Victoria Street
Westminster
London S.W.
Angleterre
postcard requesting a copy

In September, Miss. Agnes writes :- " I am very glad to learn that the Girl Guides have been so useful and active in ambulance work and First Aid at the field days recently held by Boy Scouts."

Although the Guides would never think of marching with the Scouts, and do not join with them in any of their pursuits , they proved themselves very capable and business like in binding up the wounded and also in carrying despatches when required.

A guide would be horrified to think that she was mistaken for an imitation scout or that she was mimick boys sports. So the

Girls have decided to give up all the Fleur-de-lys badges that they got from the Boy Scouts, and are returning them and getting the Guide's pretty "TREFOILS" in their place. The badge for a Tenderfoot guide was a nice gilt broach with the B.P.G.G. (Baden-Powell's Girl Guides) on the Trefoil Leaves and when she pass the simple tests to become a second class Guide, that she is entitled to wear the embroidered silk trefoil on her sleeve.

Miss. Baden-Powell never ceased to insist on the open-air side of the Movement. She says: "A Guide has written asking how her patrol should get money to pay for a drill hall. But do they want a drill hall? I should much prefer to do my drilling in the open air, and would much rather have all the meetings out on a common than cooped up in a building.

In Feb., Home notes records the first drawing room meeting held by the Girl guide Organisation. On Saturday, January 21st 1911 a New Years gathering of B.P. Girl Guide Ladies Committee was held. The president Miss. Agnes and the Headquarters committee received the numerous guests, many guide mistresses, Captains, besides those working at Headquarters.

All were agreed in exchanging the most cordial congratulations on the great success of the Girl Guides scheme in promoting a high moral standard among girls. The President praised all those who have contributed for the present success and wished them well, which was emphasised by the presentation to officers a dainty little souvenirs of white leather with Gold initials on green satin.

Miss. Agnes, with due regard to thrift, advised the guides not to worry their parents to buy them new hats before the old ones becomes unfit to wear. She asked the guides who had kaki hats to dye them dark blue at the expense of three penny packet of dye.

Miss. Baden-Powell writes : -

The novel way of finding the meeting place advocated by Agnes. "All the guides could be given notice of a certain spot to meet at, and then each one could find her way to it by the given marks and tracks and "blazes", just as the red Indians, could find their camp in the wilds of the forest or secret despatches could be hidden with a note telling where the meeting place to be.

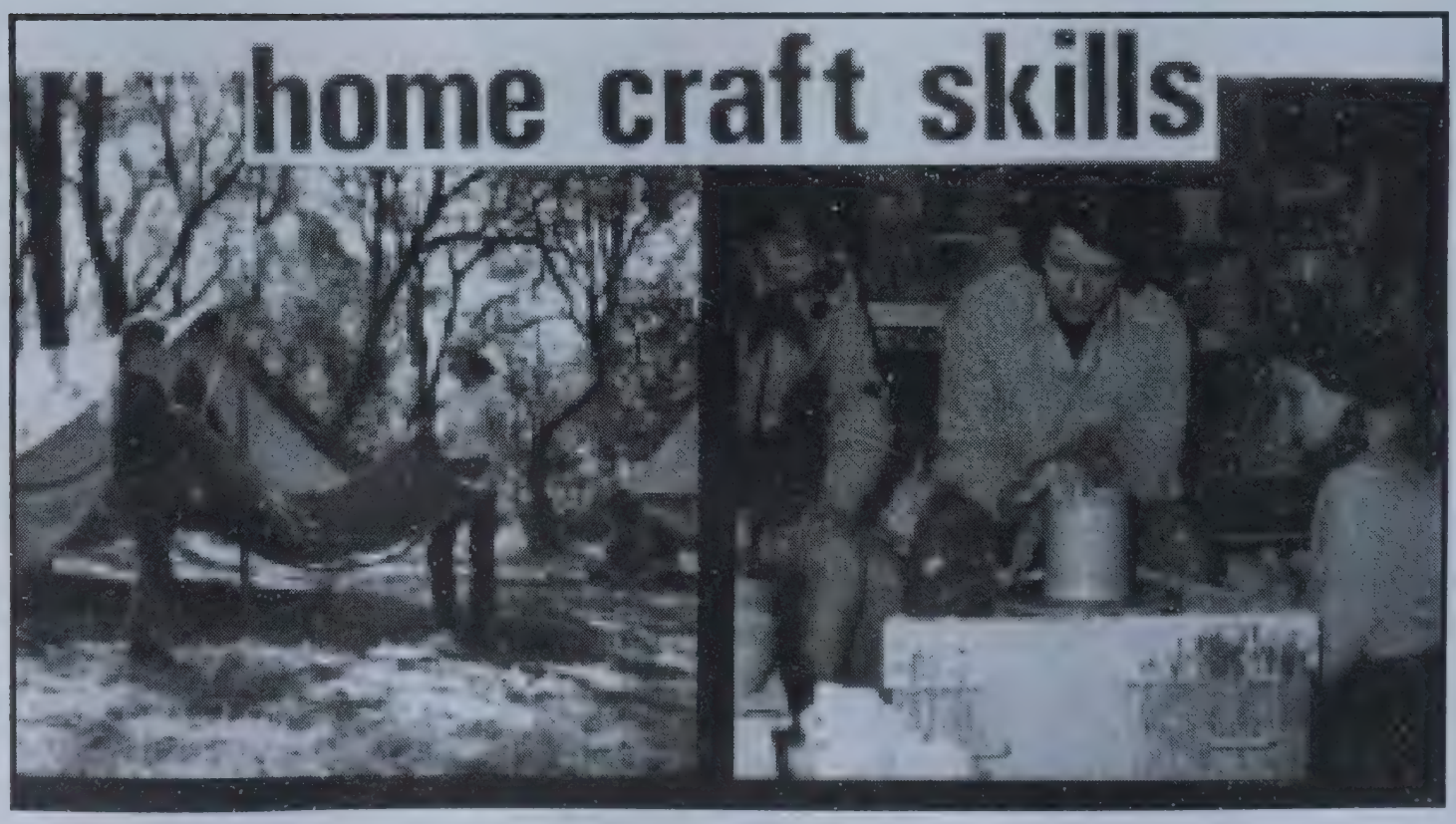
With all my admiration for the zeal and enthusiasm of our excellent officers, it sometimes seems as if they were too apt to keep their patrols indoors studying. I almost think they want to be 'Silver Fishes' at once.

The Silver Fish at that time was the highest award which a Guide might work for, being granted for 15 badges and good all round work. It was a token of efficiency and ability in a girl who could make her way upstream against the current. It was then oval, with its tail in its mouth, like a whiting, and was worn with a silver chain round the neck.

She encouraged and co-ordinated guiding throughout the world, established the 1st company in 1912, wrote articles for the Girl Guide Gazette, and with her committee made all the decisions large and small that helped to create the organisation we now have.

Miss. Agnes Baden-Powell deserves a great deal of credit for having willing to face the strong prejudice which existed at that time against such a movement as the Girl Guides. It was here that Miss. Baden-Powell's personality was so great an asset.

Lord Baden-Powell paid a warm tribute to Miss. Agnes for the early days of guiding which were most difficult and exciting. In 1917, Miss. Agnes resigned the presidency in favour of her Royal Highness, Princess Mary, who was an enthusiastic supporter of the guides and she remained in the office of Vice-President until her death in June 1945 at the age of 86. Without her courage, originality and untiring labour in the early years would never have found its feet and become the great force which it is today.



OLAVE BADEN - POWELL
World Chief Guide
Mother of Millions

Guides Camp Song

Come out you Girl Guides Come
out to camp with me Come
where the air is free
By woodland, down, or sea.
Put up your tent here Where
clouds are passing by,
And make your happy home
Beneath the sky.

Come on you Girl Guides.
And in your work and play
Show all the world to-day
That life can still be gay.
Come lend a hand here
To lift a heavy load
And sing your merry songs
Along the road.

- Lady Baden-Powell
and
Guide Commissioner for music

In this message occurs for the first time a mention of the younger members of the Movement, who were first called "Rosebuds," and who as "Brownies" have become so very important a branch of the tree of Guiding.

The message is as follows :

Dear Guides,

I cannot write you a long letter, I'm afraid, as I have not very much time to spare, as you probably guess, because I nearly always go with the Chief Scout when he goes visiting Scouts in different parts of England.

Window on my Heart

I am so very glad often to see little companies of Girl Guides at some of these places, and I only wish I could see double the number. Of course I don't want to see them with the Boy Scouts because, although you are all working to the same end, that of fitting yourselves up like a wireless installation to send out good electric currents to those about you, you are doing it in a different way. In our sphere of life we do not want to do boxing and running or fencing and that sort of thing, do we? But the way to be useful and happy is to set to work on our own particular feminine jobs and do them well, and to show others, too, how to make themselves useful and handy in many ways. That is why I am so glad to hear that some of you are taking up the work of training Rosebuds to follow in your footsteps. I heard the other day from a company at an Ealing school who had formed a company of little sisters, and I am proud to say they have asked to be allowed to call themselves by my name. I hope many more of you will start too. When you are teaching others you absorb such a lot of knowledge yourself, and I am sure you are all anxious to get badges and carry your splendid character on your sleeve! I saw a fine muster of Guides at Liverpool last week. I don't think I have ever seen so many girls together before, and I only wish I had, had longer time, and could have got to know you all more personally.

Good wishes to you all for the best of good camping these holidays.

Yours ever,

Olave Baden-Powell

1925 with her violin, "Diana"

The Chief Guide wrote: "Though weeks and months and years will go by the effort of those days and doings will never fade from our minds".

"The small 'Birthday Parties', the large Rallies, and all the happy celebrations of the week, both indoors and out, will have left their mark on every Guide who took part in them".

"It was indeed a time of rejoicing, and above all, it was a time of glorious generosity. Would that we could keep a record of all the good turns that were done by Guides in all directions !"

"Which were the biggest and best, I wonder ? To mention but three of the gift of thousands of books, clothes and toys at the 'Ring of Service' in London, the gathering of hundreds of eggs for hospitals in Cornwall, and the Carrying the Flag through the County of Denbighshire, gathering up a collection for an unemployed man on its passage all these tell their own story, and there could be no end to the tale of the good turns which were done, not by hundreds only, but by thousands, throughout the country."

Some of the celebrations were marked by great originality; perhaps the most salient of these were the planting of an avenue of eighty flowering cherry trees along one of the main roads in Denbighshire, and the beacon fires which were set alight in Dorset.

On Beacon Hill, at Lytchett Matravers, the fire was built and tended by the Guides of Poole, and it was not just a "good blaze" but had a symbolic meaning: "One by one, the Guides dragged up the hill the effigies of the vices and failures which spoil the national life, the Germ of Discontent, the Maggot of Slander, the Rat of Uncleanliness, the Snake of Cruelty, the Dragon of Pride, noisome creatures ingeniously and inflammably concocted, were brought forward, challenged, condemned to destruction, and cast into the flames with a victorious shout !"

1949 visiting a Guide Rally in Walthamstow, Essex

His Majesty was graciously pleased to confer the honour of Dame Grand Cross of the British Empire (Civil Division) upon Baroness Olave St.Clair Baden-Powell, for services to the Girl Guide Movement. Lady Baden-Powell rejoiced principally because she felt that the honour was paid, through her, to the Movement as a whole.

The idea of it first occurred to the Chief Guide, who after the international conference at Cambridge had said: "What a pity it is that only the leaders of the different countries have been able to come together; how splendid it would be if the Guides themselves could meet!"

One evening in September 1923, when Olivia Burges was staying with the Baden-Powells, were they walking home through the cornfields at the back of Pax Hill, and started to discuss this subject. The Chief Guide suddenly said: "Why not a World Camp?"

They, then and there sat down on a corn-stook to talk it all out, and got so excited, they almost forgot to go home to supper. Before they moved homewards they had decided to hold it at Foxlease, and Miss. Burges had promised to be secretary to the camp.

Thank you for Helping to Build the
GUIDE HOUSE - 1929-1930

NORWAY

This silent very hour from heart to heart, we raise a golden link of friendship throughout the mighty space.

Across the earth of sorrow, of trouble and of sin We build a bridge together, by you it may begin!

A bridge of light and kindness of song and joy and mirth, with open hands of service we'll build a better earth!

1909 Olave Soames, aged 20, in fancy dress

World Thinking Day Symbol

More than 100 Friends of Olave House attended the ceremonial unveiling of the Pax Lodge Foundation Stone, which took place on site on 6th May 1989. The Ceremony, carried out by the Honorary Mrs. Gervas Clay, daughter of the World Chief Guide and the Founder, marks another step in the progress of Pax Lodge. Guests, including members of the World Committee, celebrated another occasion that day-the 50th anniversary of the opening of a World Centre in London (originally Our Ark, housed in Palace Street, London).

Lady Baden-Powell was appointed as Country Commissioner in June 1916. Day after day, she sat at her typewriter, she wrote to people all over the country, whether she knew them or not, to ask them to take interest in the Guides and to back them up by becoming Commissioners, Vice-Presidents or members of local associations.

By degrees she secured commissioners for the countries which had none, and in the course of three to four years she got every country in Great Britain working as a complete official unit. Her extraordinary quick and sound judgement of character was a great asset;

Largely owing to the fresh impact given to the movement by Lady Baden-Powell, an era of conferences began.

In 1917, Olave set up an International Committee and an Overseas Council to help her as more and more countries began to take an interest in Guiding. In 1924, the First World Camp was held at Foxlease, England, 40 countries were represented.

Just imagine to yourself that your thought - like a bird - takes wind and flies off and away into the wide world, flying to join up with million of other.

`..... your thoughts will all count, and mount up into an unseen force for good, as you throw them out in true Guide-Scout Friendship and Love, held together as we are by the promise and the Law and activities of mind and body.'

Lady Baden-Powell

The idea that there should be a World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts was first mooted at a Conference in Hungary in 1928. In 1930, Olave was chosen as Chief Guide of the world.

Accepting the honour done to her she promised 'to do her best to help everybody all the time'. No one can doubt that, that promise has been kept.

The growth of the Guide and Girl Scout family has been remarkable.

There are now more than 10 million members. A World conference was held every three years in some different part of the world, to admit new member countries, review current policies and plan for the future.

Olave Baden - Powell Publications

1914 - Writes first message in 'Girl Guide' Gazette

1916 - A pamphlet - The Girl Guide Movement

1917 - 'Training Girls as Guides'

1923 - Makes her first radio broadcast while on tour in North America

1935 - 'Travelogues' by OLAVE

1936 - 'Guide Links' by OLAVE

1938 - Makes First Television broadcast from Alexandra Palace

1944 - Starts sending official messages to Guides in France and Switzerland

1947 - Opening Door Ways

1956 - Olave sent out a letter to Patrol Leaders asking for help to raise the money

1973 - Window on my heart by Lady Baden-Powell, G.B.E. and Mary Drewery

1976 - Makes her last television recording, on the "Jim" II Fix It show, which broadcasted the following year.

Chapter - 5

COUNTY COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

❖ **County Commissioners** played a great part in the Guide Movement, and were loved and honoured not only by the Guides of their own counties, but far beyond the bounds of these.

❖ **Dress for County Commissioners**

Suggestions are invited from County Commissioners as to a suitable regulation dress for Commissioners. It has been pointed out that some sort of distinctive uniform is very desirable, in order that not only Guides, but Scouts, at rallies and other functions may be able to recognise a Commissioner. One suggestion is for plain dark blue serge dresses with gold and white waistcoats (!) and captains' hats with purple badges in them. Another is for the trefoil badge in the hat, with a green brush behind it. The wearing of silver cords is also suggested. It is hoped that County Commissioners will inform Headquarters of their views on the subject, in order that the most suitable distinction may be decided upon.

❖ **Commissioner's Conference :-** There were about forty Commissioners present at this conference, which proved most interesting and inspiring, and was to be the forerunner of so many others. The speakers included Lady Baden-Powell, on "County Organisation"; Miss. Behrens, on "Organisation in Large Towns"; Mrs. Blyth, on "Officers' Training"; and Miss. Mary Royden, on "Commissioners' Duties." Mrs. Dunlop spoke on "Uniform"; Miss. Alice Baird on "School Companies" and Mrs. De Beaumont on "Lone Guides." The Y.W.C.A. was represented by Miss. Malcolm, and a paper on G.F.S. Guides was read on behalf of Lady Trustram Eve.

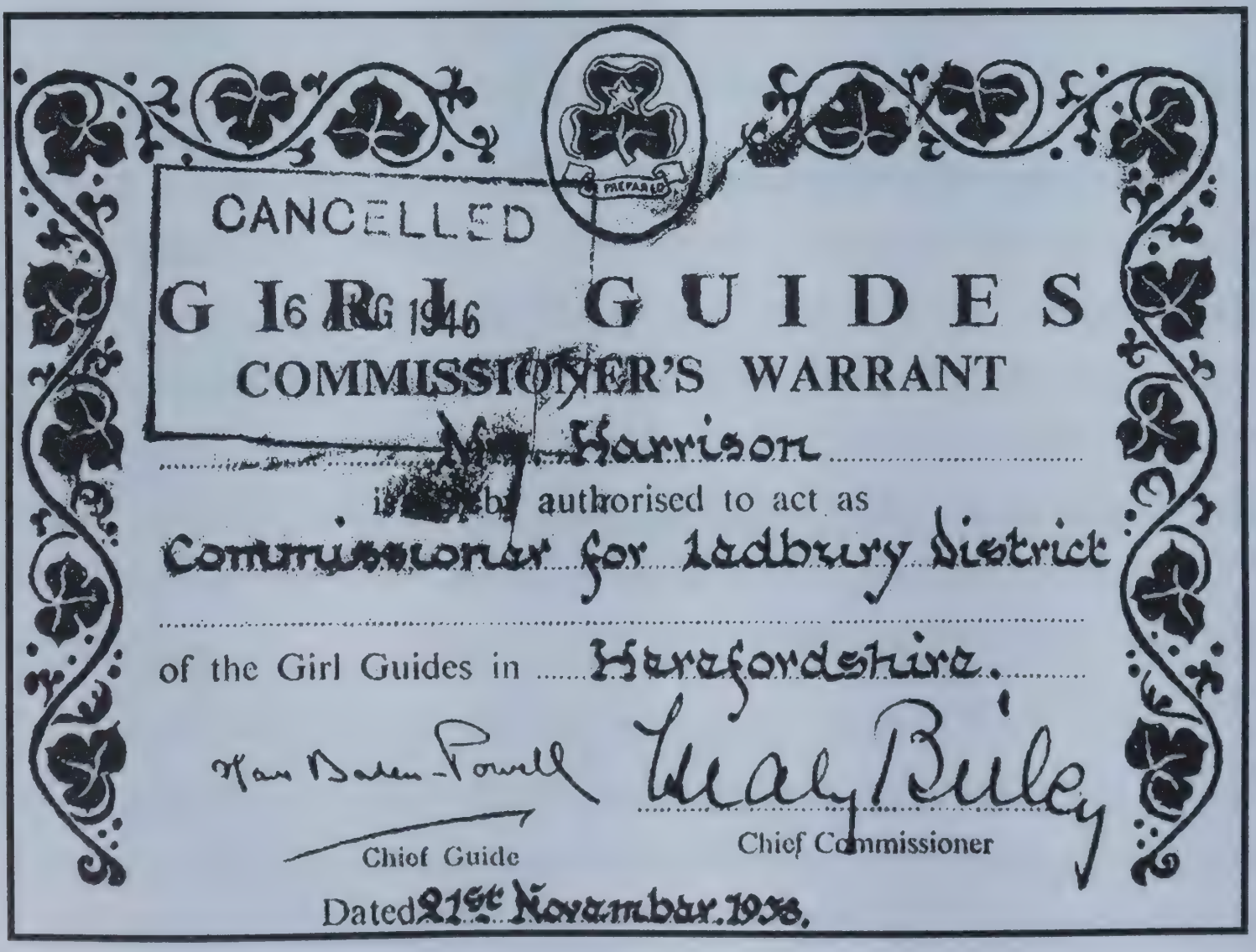
One of the main results of the conference was that the Commissioners unanimously requested that Lady Baden-Powell should be appointed as Chief Commissioner, and this was afterwards ratified by the Executive Committee.

Mark Kerr, Miss Dillon, Page 43

The weighty question then arose as to what should be the distinguishing mark of the Chief Commissioner whereupon Mrs. De Beaumont (C.C. for Cambridgeshire) took off a long gold chain she was wearing, and looped it over her shoulder to try the effect, and it was there and then decided that the Chief Commissioner should wear *gold* cords.

In May 1914 the first Commissioners' warrants were issued.

An Easter Area Company Shield - the shield was made by Guides in the Yangtzepoo Concentration Camp, Shanghai, 1945.



CANCELLED
16 AUG 1946

GIRL GUIDES
COMMISSIONER'S WARRANT

Mrs. Harrison
is hereby authorised to act as
Commissioner for Ledbury District
of the Girl Guides in Herefordshire.

Chief Guide

Chief Commissioner

Dated 21st November 1938.

The second international conference was held in 1922 at Newnham College, Cambridge, and again the British County Commissioners were invited to meet their fellow Guides from overseas. A contemporary account says:

Those who would know the meaning of an International sisterhood should have been at the Cambridge conference. Representatives from all over the world sent their news and greetings, sought advice and more knowledge from the fountain head of Guiding over here: some of them asked for help from experienced Guiders, but all had the same Guide spirit, the same ideals. We know that there are Guides in all parts of the world, in Japan, South Africa, the United States, Poland and Brazil. But when we meet them and hear of their work, their hopes, their difficulties, vague knowledge becomes intense reality. Speeches and reports will be published in book form; but did you know that mere reports can be moving? Listen to the voices of Guides from all corners of the earth, the Lone Guides in South Africa, who seldom see other white children: the Japanese girls, whose sleeves prevent them from making a full salute: the Dutch Guides, who camp a great deal and offer generous hospitality to their foreign sisters, the Guides of Brazil, who cannot camp at all because of the fearsome insects and snakes. And hearten to the cry of the new nations of Europe, who have only just got their freedom, who have suffered so much and so long, to whom patriotism is so intense and real a force, who exclaim: "You have always been free that you cannot understand!"

We listened and talked and made friends. There, with our Chiefs among us, we felt the power, the oneness of the movement, that we were indeed sisters working side by side to make real a noble sisterhood, a great ideal, among all the nations of the world.

The first Conference of Ranger Guiders was held at Hindhead at Easter 1922. It was attended by about thirty Guiders, and the exchange of ideas was very helpful.

The first conference for Rangers themselves took place at Denison House, in London, in November 1924. It was rather a formal conference, addresses being

given by outside speakers, while the Rangers themselves played the part of listeners. Many subsequent conferences, however, have been run by the Rangers, with chairmen and speakers from among their own number. Residential week-end conferences have also been held in different parts of England.

❖ **Miss. Dillon**, later County Commissioner for Durham, was Captain of the 1st Seaham Harbour company, of which she sends this account:

In the early days of Guiding, in my case from 1911, it was more or less a case of feeling our way along, and inventing as we went. It was to me a terrifying moment when I found myself face to face in the nursery with the ten girls I had gathered together to form the nucleus of my company. I had only the vaguest idea what I ought to do with them, and it would have been difficult to say which felt the most helpless - they or I.

Company meetings were held in all sorts of odd places, such as a loft, a harness room, a loose box, a disused potting shed, etc.

Our early form of enrolment was very lacking in ceremony. On the arrival of the Commissioner, the captain asked the whole company: "Which of you wants to be enrolled?" Several girls came shyly forward, and were put in a line, and enrolled.

My earliest experience of camping was when I took my company under canvas about five miles away from home. Having no other Guider to help me, I decided to run no risks in the food department, and had everything possible cooked at home and sent out to us every two or three days. What shocks me even now, is that on striking camp, I found myself faced with two large cases of refuse still to be disposed off, and my heart failing me, and the rain pouring down as it had done for most of the week, I had that rubbish put on the lorry and brought home for disposal.

On another occasion we camped in the village hall out in the country. The Guides' beds were spread out on the platform, and all went well till the Saturday night, when we heard that a village concert was to be held in the hall. ... So, we cleared the beds off the platform and attended the concert out of

courtesy, not to mention necessity, as it was a very wet night and we had nowhere else to go. One of the items at the end of a very long programme was a concertina solo by a blind man and the sympathetic audience demanded encore after encore, till we despaired of ever getting to bed that night.

❖ **Miss. Rachel Kay** - Shuttelworth, County Commissioner for North East Lancashire.

The first Commissioners' Conference at Matlock was a most thrilling event. Beforehand, one wondered what it would be like: would anyone wear uniform, and if so, what? Would it be the correct thing to wear one's blue coat and skirt and white blouse? (more or less fancy with a low lace-edged collar or a little stripe in it); and would anyone else wear the Guide hat? (the brims in those days were flat). Would the other Commissioners be "advanced" in their views, and of the "alarming" type? Would the proceedings be formal or informal? Would one's own county be revealed as quite the worst organised, in spite of really remarkable companies and loyalties? For instance, one of my companies had recently nobly handed over their drums to some Scouts, as we Guides had been told by the Chief Scout it was not quite the thing - not quite "womanly" - to parade noisily with drums. This had been a real sacrifice, as drums were greatly loved. I should explain that at this time Commissioners were only just being started, while many companies were several years old and had always gone their own way, so that such an action showed real loyalty to the new Commissioner.

On arrival at the conference, a number of us exchanged experiences, told how we had each been "hooked," and what specially appealed to us in the Movement.

When we met in 1916, only very few of us had been enrolled - somehow this had not been thought necessary for a Commissioner. Those of us who had been enrolled had felt that we could not ask others to make such solemn promises unless we ourselves had shouldered the same responsibilities and had dedicated ourselves in the same way. When this point of view came before the conference, the other Commissioners were also anxious to be enrolled, and it was arranged that Lady Baden-Powell should enroll all those who had not previously made the promise. This was truly a memorable occasion.

JULIETTE GORDON LOW

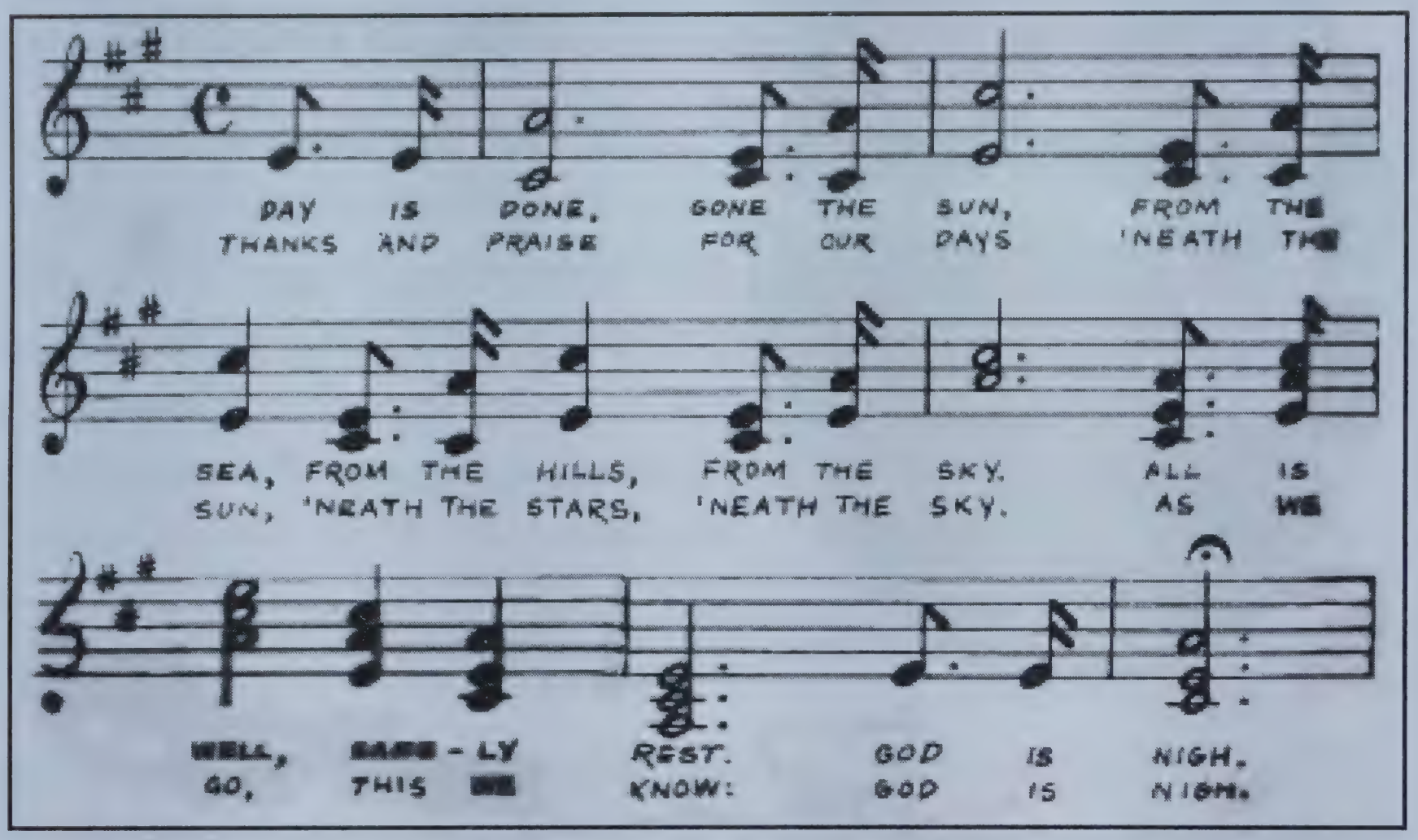
In the summer of 1911, Mrs. Low, who was American by birth, but who spent a large part of her time in Great Britain, took a shooting lodge on the Meggernie property in Perthshire. She had lately become friends with Sir Robert Baden-Powell, and had taken up his ideas with enthusiasm. She started a Girl Guide Company in Glen Lyon, a lonely valley, where there were only seven girls to be mustered, and one of these had to walk six miles to the meeting. However, it was all such fun, and Mrs. Low always had such exciting things in store for them, that they came regularly each week and became ardent Guides.

Mrs. Low always had her house full of young people - her nieces and girl friends were made to play games with the Guides, and the young Guardsmen she knew, were pressed into the service of teaching the girls drill, map-making, and signalling, which was done from one hill to another.

Mrs. Low started her Guides on keeping poultry, and taught them to spin wool, for which she found a market in London, so that they were able to earn money, and contribute considerably to their family exchequers.

Having gained experience through starting this company and two others in London, Mrs. Low went back to America and founded the Girl Scouts.

Mrs. Low, the founder of the Girl Scouts in the United States, had done a great deal to start Guides in different parts of Great Britain; she also became a Commissioner in London, where she had a house, and where she spent a large part of the year.


DAY IS DONE, GONE THE SUN, FROM THE
THANKS AND PRAISE FOR OUR DAYS 'NEATH THE
SEA, FROM THE HILLS, FROM THE SKY. ALL IS
SUN, 'NEATH THE STARS, 'NEATH THE SKY. AS WE
WELL, SAFE-LY REST. GOD IS NIGH.
GO, THIS KNOW: GOD IS NIGH.

In her opening speech at the First International Conference at Oxford the Chief Guide emphasised that there was no idea of foisting British methods on to other countries, each country should be left to develop along its own lines, but everyone could learn from everyone else, and the principal object was to make friends.

Everybody thought the 1926 conference should be held outside England, and Mrs. Kerr went to Switzerland to make tentative arrangements. When she returned, however, Mrs. Low, sent for her, and was perfectly furious. "Of course it must take place in America," she said. Mrs. Kerr pointed out that hardly any of the delegates could afford the journey, at which Mrs. Low (drawing as usual on her imagination) said: "The United States will pay all expenses for one member from each country." In view of this generous offer and Mrs. Low's determination it was settled,

An Invitation to Every Girl Scout Come Visit !

".... for all the girls"

The new permanent history exhibit of Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. is officially open. Located at national headquarters in New York, it is a special place where girls and adults in Girl Scouting can experience firsthand the evolution of an organization that started with 18 girl members in 1912 and "today is the largest voluntary organization for girls in the world."

The exhibit interprets Girl Scouts of the U.S.A.'s eighty two years history through the use of vintage photographs, posters, uniforms and artifacts. Visitors can pick up the receiver of a vintage candlestick telephone and listen to "Juliette Gordon Low" calling her cousin in 1912 to "come right over" to start Girl Scouting. A Girl Scout entering the exhibit will be given her own "passport" with a set of thought provoking questions whose answers she is encouraged to look for as she visits the exhibit. Upon leaving, her passport will be embossed with the classic Girl Scout logo. From publication of the first handbook in the early years to tending Victory Gardens during World War II, to launching an Eco-Action project in 1970 and fostering health and fitness in 1993, the exhibit makes the point that Girl Scouting was and is contemporary. It is, as Juliette Gordon Low wanted it to be, "for all the girls."

Troops planning a visit should call ahead to be sure a tour guide is available. The number to call is (212) 852-8619 at the National Historic Preservation Center.

Walter Donald Ross became deeply interested in the Movement so he offered an award to be competed for within the Girl Guides, Girl Scouts Movement and his gift was accepted at the Thirteenth World Conference in July 1950.

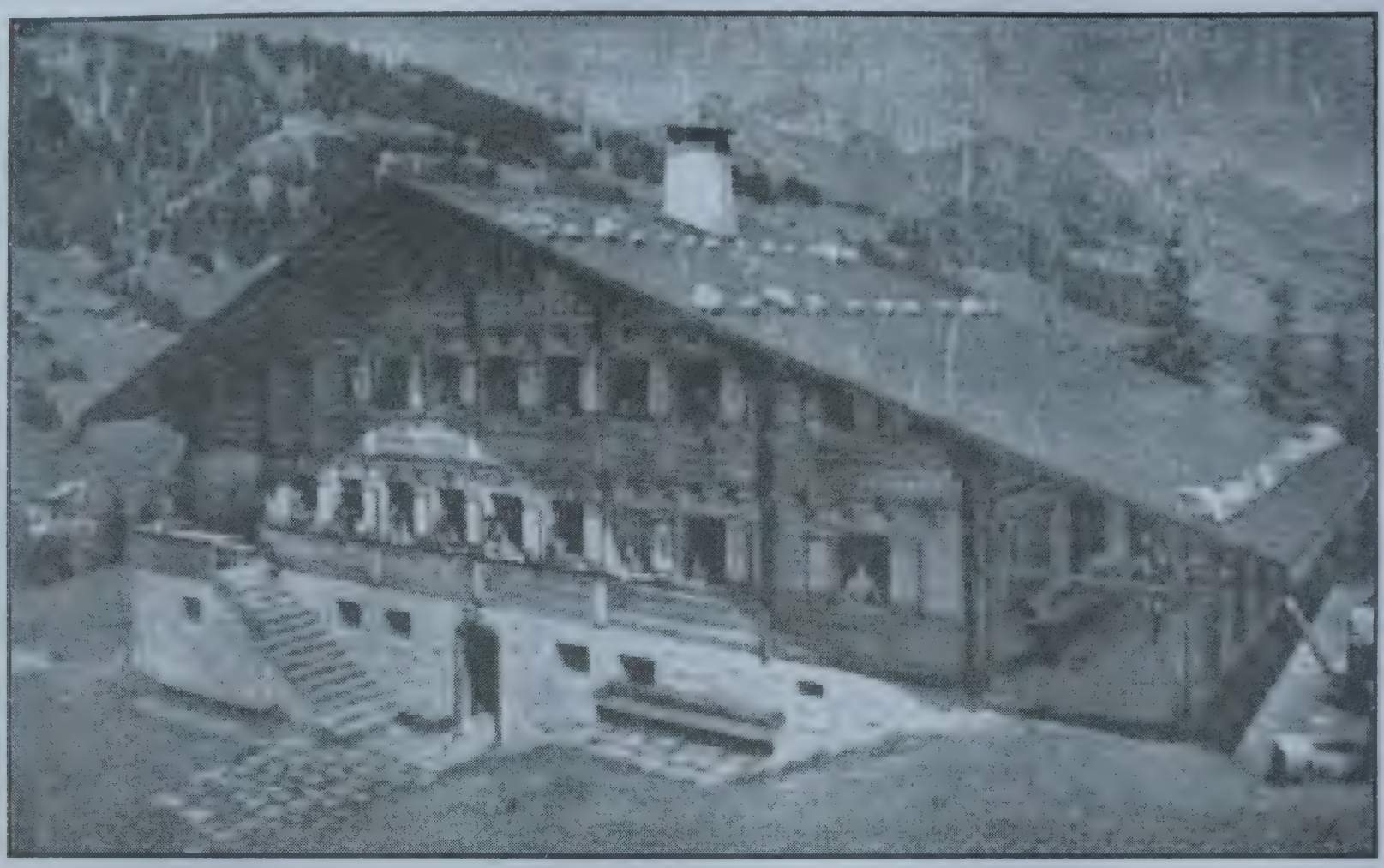
This is known as the Walter Donald Ross Perpetual Trophy and the award is made to a Guide or Ranger group for service; either sustained effort or outstanding achievement, and not for individual heroism. A panel of five persons with special qualifications is nominated by the World Committee for the difficult task of judging the applications, which are made through National Headquarters, without the knowledge of the group being recommended.

The names of the winners are engraved on the handsome trophy, which is kept at our Chalet and the winning group receives a small replica as a permanent possession.

Argentina, Colombia, Germany, Iceland, Norway, Philippines and U.S.A. were represented at the 1960 Juliette Low Session at Our Cabana

The winning groups to have gained the award so far belong to the following countries:

1950 - India
1953 - Greece
1954 - Australia
1956 - Canada
1957 - South Africa
1958 - Pakistan
1959 - Great Britain
1960 - South Africa
1962 - Australia and Korea (shared)



There was yet another event in 1932 of importance to the Guides throughout the world. This was the wonderful gift, made by Mrs. James Storrow, of the Chalet in Switzerland, as a meeting place for the Guides of all nations.

The opening ceremony took place on July 31st, 1932, on a gloriously hot day, when the mountains were at their most beautiful, and in the presence of a large concourse of Guiders and Commissioners from many countries, including the Chief Guide and the Founder.

It provides excellent opportunity for sking in winter and climbing and trekking in summer.

It is a school of good will and understanding among the future women of the world.

Mrs. MARK KERR
County Commissioner (1916-1940)

Mrs. Mark Kerr was a Ring leader of Many a Guide Venture, inspirer of many a Guide undertaking, a gifted writer, trusted and most loyal supporter of anything for the good of Guiding everywhere.

The gift of speaking made her a force within the movement. Her example and the good that she has done will last through succeeding generations; Mark Kerr's name will live for ever in the annals of the movement.

Mrs. MARK KERR
County Commissioner for London, 1916-1940
International Commissioner I.H.Q., 1928-1944

Lady Baden - Powell
1916 Enrolling recruits as Country Commissioner for SUSSEX

Lady Baden-Powell was appointed as Country Commissioner in June 1916. Day after day, she sat at her typewriter, she wrote to people all over the country, whether she knew them or not, to ask them to take interest in the Guides and to back them up by becoming Commissioners, Vice-Presidents or members of local associations.

By degrees she secured Commissioners for the countries which had none, and in the course of three to four years she got every country in Great Britain working as a complete official unit. Her extraordinary quick and sound judgement of character was a great asset.

Largely owing to the fresh impetus given to the movement by Lady Baden-Powell, an era of conferences began.

In 1917, Olave set up an International Committee and an Overseas Council to help her as more and more countries began to take an interest in Guiding. In 1924, the First World Camp was held at Foxlease, England. Forty countries were represented.

The idea that there should be a World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts was first mooted at a Conference in Hungary in 1928. In 1930 Olave was chosen as Chief Guide of the world.

Accepting the honour done to her she promised 'to do her best to help everybody at all the time'. No one can doubt that, that promise has been kept.

The growth of the Girl Guides and Girl Scouts family has been remarkable.

There are now more than 10 million members. A World conference was held every three years in some different part of the world,, to admit new member countries, review current policies and plan for the future.

'So let us go forward with every confidence in the rightness of our cause, with courage to surmount every obstacle, and with certainty that in so doing we are furthering, to our utmost ability, the aim of our Founder and upholding the ideals for which our Movement stands.'

- Lady Baden-Powell, 1960

Chapter - 6

GUIDE CAPTAINS IMPRESSIONS

❖ 1909 Guide Company

A typical company of the Guides was the one which sprang up at Lingholt School Hindhea in February 1909.

Six of us decided that we should like to be Scouts, and very soon formed ourselves into a patrol, the Night-Hawks. We bought hats, jerseys, haversacks, poles, belts, knives, and whistles from Boy Scout Headquarters. We started to build a hut for ourselves, following word for word, the instructions given in *Scouting for Boys*. The result was most successful; the hut became our headquarters, and lasted, with repairs for many years.

Each day we were allowed to "Scout" for half an hour, and good use was made of this allotted time, never wasting a moment; each day we decided what the following day's work was to be.

Our Head Mistress was almost as keen as we were. She sometimes allowed us to spend our half holidays in the Puch Bowl, an ideal place for Scouting.

A few months later a second patrol was formed, and called themselves the Wildcats. Our extreme keenness on our own patrol took the form of a deadly hatred of the rival one, against whom we waged an unceasing war.

Our Chief aim was to capture as much as possible of the Wild Cat property, and we became expert in stealing books at the moment when they were being read, and at getting knives and whistles from pockets - many were the pockets that were torn to pieces. This continued till the end of term, when we counted up our booty, and marks were awarded to the member of the patrol who had secured most prizes during the term.

This thrilling life lasted for over a year, during which we gained many badges.

★

But alas, Boy Scout headquarters finally discovered that we were girls, and demanded the return of our badges! (We had obtained from them by the device of giving our initials only, not our Christian names, when applying.)

Then came a day of change. The Games Mistress was appointed as Captain; the beloved Night-Hawks had to become the Heather patrol, and the Wild Cats descended to being "Bracken." We were registered as the 1st Hindhead troop of Girl Guides, which troop lasted as an enthusiastic company till a few years ago, when the school ceased to exist, and the company had to be disbanded.

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❖ High School Company

An amusing account of the latter company is contributed by one of the original members:-

Long will we remember the glorious days when all our Guiding was done out of doors. We had two splendid "sides" for stalking and tracking, as there, were over eighty in the company. Our captain simply bristled with original ideas, and many were the hair-raising notices which she put on the board.

One day we read with horror that "Pip-Squeak," the Matron's cat, had been murdered, and the Guides had to track down the criminal. Off we ran, following the gruesome trail of red ink, making more noise than a pack of bloodhounds.

Another time, the criminal had carried off our Head Mistress's chickens. This was rather a tricky trail to follow, as the wind was apt to blow the feathers in exactly the opposite direction from that taken by the thief. However, we finally captured the culprit in the waiting-room at the railway station. The amusing thing was that she was one of our own patrol leaders in disguise, and though her own patrol had run in and had, had a good look at her, they had completely failed to recognise her, thinking her to be a passenger-waiting for the next train.

Our fire-drills were carried out with great enthusiasm, especially going down the escape shoot; but one day, to our intense pleasure, a stout patrol leader stuck halfway down! Someone had a brain wave, and we sent the fattest Guide of all down next, she stretched the canvas, and both of them emerged slowly amid cheers from the rescuers below.

None of us will ever forget the snow battle on the marshes, or our first swimming test, when the chosen few were taken out to the raft in a fishing boat, and as we plunged into the sea with our clothes on the visitors on the beach emitted a cry of terror and almost rushed in to rescue us from a watery grave.

The sandpits near the school made an ideal hiking ground, where we erected patrol shelters with poles and rugs. We ate with relish doubtfully cooked meals, lavishly garnished with sand, and set forth feverishly to build bridges, with poles and belts, over the dykes, which were broad streams. We were quite undaunted by the fact that the bridges collapsed whenever a featherweight Tenderfoot attempted to cross one.

We crept about like enormous green caterpillars (we wore the green school tunic), wearing numbers in our Khaki hats; but it always happened that an enemy read one's number before one could read hers, and everyone thought us mad when we marched the prisoners home, tied together.

In later years a change was made, and the company was divided into Cadets, Sea Guides, ordinary Guides, and Brownies.

The Sea Guides had boating on the mere, which was about three feet deep. One afternoon they returned looking like drowned rats, having suffered shipwreck; there was., alas, no chance of showing prowess in swimming; the crew all *walked* ashore, except a few of the smaller members who were carried.

Thanks to a captain who was second to none. We learned the real spirit of Guiding, and many of us have been keen Guiders ever since.

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Guide Captains Training Camp

❖ By Miss Del Riego

Miss Baden-Powell own, the first company on the Girl Guide Headquarters' register was the 1st Pinkney's Green, which was run by Miss Del Riego, and rejoiced in the name of "Miss Baden-Powell's Own."

Guide Captains Training Camp

This company had been inaugurated on February 6th 1909; it was then called the "Girls' Emergency Corps," and changed its name later to Girl Guides. They shared with the Scouts a splendid Head-quarters. They took part, as has been related, in the Boy Scouts rally at the Crystal Palace, and were prominent in many activities later.

Another fine company of the early days was the 1st Alderley Edge, which had a very energetic and capable captain, Miss Gartside-Tipping. This company was over 100 strong. During the war its members did splendid work; in December 1915, eight of its members were in Military or Red Cross hospitals; twenty four were doing regular kitchen work at a hospital, and thirty were responsible for the daily potato peeling at the same

hospital and three going on duty every afternoon. They also for three years ran a Guides' Red Cross laundry, and washed all the bandages for the hospital, as well as many other articles.

One of the pioneers of the Guide Movement was Miss. Maynard. At the time when Guiding started, she was running a Training Home for difficult girls at Wimbledon. She became interested in the Boy Scout scheme and thought it would be just the thing for her girls, so she started Girl Scouts in January 1910. In the early spring of that year, she wrote to try and register her company, but was told there was as yet no organisation for the girls. She finally got the company registered in August 1910, but they worked entirely on their own till the summer of 1911. They wore home-made grey shirts and butcher-blue overalls for camp; they did not wear belts, but used cords tied in a sheepshank at the back, passing the ends through the loops, and secured with a reef knot in front; thus for games every Guide had three yards of rope handy. In 1911, she held her first camp at Whitstable, Kent. In 1913, the company invited babies to camp, so that the girls could get their Child Nurse badge; four babies, between the ages of two and four accepted the invitation; one spent his time running to the well and being retrieved; once they were all fed on unripe blackberries, which caused a disturbed night. The whole morning used to be spent in bathing them in turns in a hip-bath brought for the purpose, out in the open field.

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❖ Amusing account of Miss. Stockdale

Our company started in 1909 and we wore navy blue trimmed with red braid. The girls wore sailor suits, and I wore a blouse and skirt with a stiff linen collar and red tie. When on parade we were generally mistaken for the Salvation Army! Of course we had all sorts of filth thrown at us, and I was generally invited to go to the bathroom immediately I reached home and have a clean up.

When the girls got at loggerheads with each other we made them put on boxing gloves and settle their differences in cold blood. This really was very effective and stopped tale bearing, etc.

I remember, just at the outbreak of the war (when we wore red crosses on white haversacks), parading through the slums to the landing-stage, and the dear old shawl women remarked: "They are off to the war, God bless 'em."

In those early days the girls had a great respect for the Colours. Should a girl talk when the Colours were carried, she had to make a public apology to the whole company.

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❖ Maynard's Company

The following account of Miss. Maynard's company' is given by Miss. Evelyn Archer, then one of her lieutenants.

The first time I met Miss Maynard was in 1912; her training home was run on original lines, the girls earning money for housework and paying for their meals. They were self-supporting, doing all the cooking, housework, mending their boots, etc., and learning to be generally useful and ready for emergencies. In fact one never knew what surprises Miss Maynard would have for us. I remember at parade one evening a Guide ran screaming into the room with blood spurting all over the place from her hand. We were all duly alarmed, and two patrol leaders rushed up to be the first to "Raise the bleeding part, and apply pressure on the spot," only to find that captain had tucked a bottle of red fluid in the Guide's tunic, with a tube attached running down her sleeve, which the patient squirted out at intervals.

We also enjoyed the First Aid classes, when a coat was laid on the floor, and Miss Maynard produced the various organs, which she had made to the correct shape and size, and which we had to fit into their correct relative places.

Miss Maynard's keenness and enthusiasm were infectious - we worked hard and we played hard, and never knew what thrill she would spring on us. She was a marvellous captain, and trusted her lieutenant and P.L.s implicitly, letting us try our own ideas and make our mistakes, and yet coming to our rescue with a brilliant suggestion when we really wanted help.

In those days, we had to be resourceful and self-supporting, making our own uniforms, flags, stretchers, bandages, etc.

Miss Maynard gave us a club-room, and painted the walls herself to represent a wood; she decorated the fireplace with tree trunks, so that the whole idea was most camp like.

She designed our trek cart, which looked rather like a large coffin, and also made the arrangements which, in four minutes, turned it into a chalet tent with two very comfortable bunks.

I always remember the excitement with which we met outside her house in 1913, and piled our kit and tents on to our new cart for the first time, and started to push and pull it to camp - about ten miles. A mile from camp there were two stiles, at each of which we had to unpack the cart entirely, heave it over the stile, and pack it up again.

There were no advance parties in those days; we did all our own digging, and there were no lorries to take us to camp. I remember having to push all our kit on our trek-cart from Dorking to the top of Leith Hill on an extraordinarily hot day.

Camp with Miss Maynard was full of surprises: under her leadership, we once tracked some calves, which had broken out of a neighbouring farmer's field, for miles across country. It was slow work and took hours, but we eventually found them, and restored them to the astonished but grateful farmer. When we got home that evening very late, footsore and weary, we all agreed that driving the calves home had been a more difficult job than finding them.

Then there was the celebrated occasion when Captain roasted a duck in a camp oven, and made it go round for thirty Guides. With her usual ingenuity, she had roasted the duck over some mutton, and served it with lots of stuffing and apple sauce, and we were all quite sure we had duck for dinner.

We have discarded the idea that the bell tent is the only one that Guides can use. Miss Maynard was the pioneer of home made tents; one had the impression that she invented a new one every week, and one used often to meet her with her latest production on her back or on her bicycle. Some were successful, others less so, but each one taught us something. We also learnt a great deal from the

Camping Club. Nowadays, if we do not actually make our own tents, our camping equipment department sees to it that the manufacturers make them to our own patterns. Camping rules, which once threatened to become too stringent, have been relaxed during the last few years, and camp forms are happily decreasing in numbers; Rangers who have passed the campcraft test may take small parties of other Rangers to camp without a Guider and Guides may enter for the Patrol Camp permit which allows them to take their patrols to camp on their own. Even Brownies are not forgotten, but may go for pack holidays with a Brown Owl who has a permit. We are trying to get back some of the 'simplicity of early days, and to let the patrol leaders have a larger share in the organization of the camps, while still maintaining a high standard.

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❖ **Mrs. Blyth's account**

Another early company in London was the 1st Hampstead. Early in 1910, Mrs. Blyth, who was then looking for some work which would help on the cause of women, found a few girls playing scouting games on Hampstead Heath. She made friends with their leader, a girl called Agnes Turner, and invited them to meet in her garden at Hampstead. They camped in her garden that summer, and eventually Mrs. Blyth became "Guide Mistress" of what was called "The North-West London company of Girl Guides," which included three "troops, "1st Hampstead, 1st Highgate, and 1st St. Pancras. When Mrs. Blyth moved to Boxmoor, Miss. Hetherington remained in charge of the 1st Hampstead company.

Miss. D.E.L. White, Captain of the Bradford "A" Compay of Girl Guides

Other early London companies, which did good work, were the 1st Stoke Newington, whose captain, Miss. Alexander, was one of its original "corporals," and the 1st Brixton, under Miss. Field.

In Scotland, the first attempt at "Girl Scouting" was in Glasgow. In 1908, Alison Gargill (later Mrs. Green less) happened to buy the first number of *The Scout*, and was thrilled with the idea. She then read *Scouting for Boys,* and in the autumn of 1908, she started a patrol of Girl Scouts amongst her friends at a private school in Glasgow. They met regularly in a stable loft; the mere fact of climbing up a ladder to their club-room added to the excitement and romance of their proceedings. To the horror of their parents, they tested the security of their knots by lowering each other from the loft door to the stable yard.

In 1909, this patrol, the Cuckoos, became attached to the 1st Glasgow troop of Boy Scouts. One of the Scout Masters came to the girls' weekly meeting; he passed them for their tests, and set them many exciting competitions to be carried out before the next meeting. The proudest moment in the lives of the Girl Scouts was when they were allowed to "parade" with the Boy Scout troop, and marched with them to a wood, about three miles outside Glasgow, led by a bugle band. In the wood they lit their own fire and made tea in their own billy-cans, and joined with the boys in scouting games.

Two indoor camps were held; the girls were lent two rooms in a house; they slept on mattresses on the floor in one room, and in the other room they did their cooking and ate their meals.

In 1910, the Cuckoo patrol of Girl Scouts changed most reluctantly to the Thistle patrol of Girl Guides. They felt that Guiding could never be quite such fun as Scouting. This patrol was never registered, as in the autumn of 1910 Alison Cargill went away to school, and the patrol lapsed. The first Glasgow Guide company was not registered till December, 1911.

There was in Edinburgh another patrol of Girl Scouts, the Shelties, attached to the 33rd Edinburgh Boy Scout troop. The captain of the girls was Miss. Mellis Smith, and they met at her house in Colinton. This Girl Scout patrol was afterwards registered in July 1910 as the 1st Midlothian Guide company, and has since changed its name to the 1st Edinburgh; the company is still going strong.

The first Girl Guide company to be registered in Scotland was the 1st Peebles, founded by Lady Erskine, whose daughter, Veronica, was a keen Guide. The first meeting took place on February 6th, 1910, and there were three patrols, under the three Miss. Thorburns. Miss. Erskine gives the following account of the company:

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The normal procedure was as follows: The Guides assembled outside Venlaw front door, soon after lunch; the captains were given sealed orders for the day; each patrol then went off on a different activity, both inside and outside the house, i.e., to make beds, and have a sick nurse talk; to light fires (indoor and out); to have some sense-training competition, such as smelling; to track; to harness the ponies; to learn to use the telephone between the house and stables, etc.

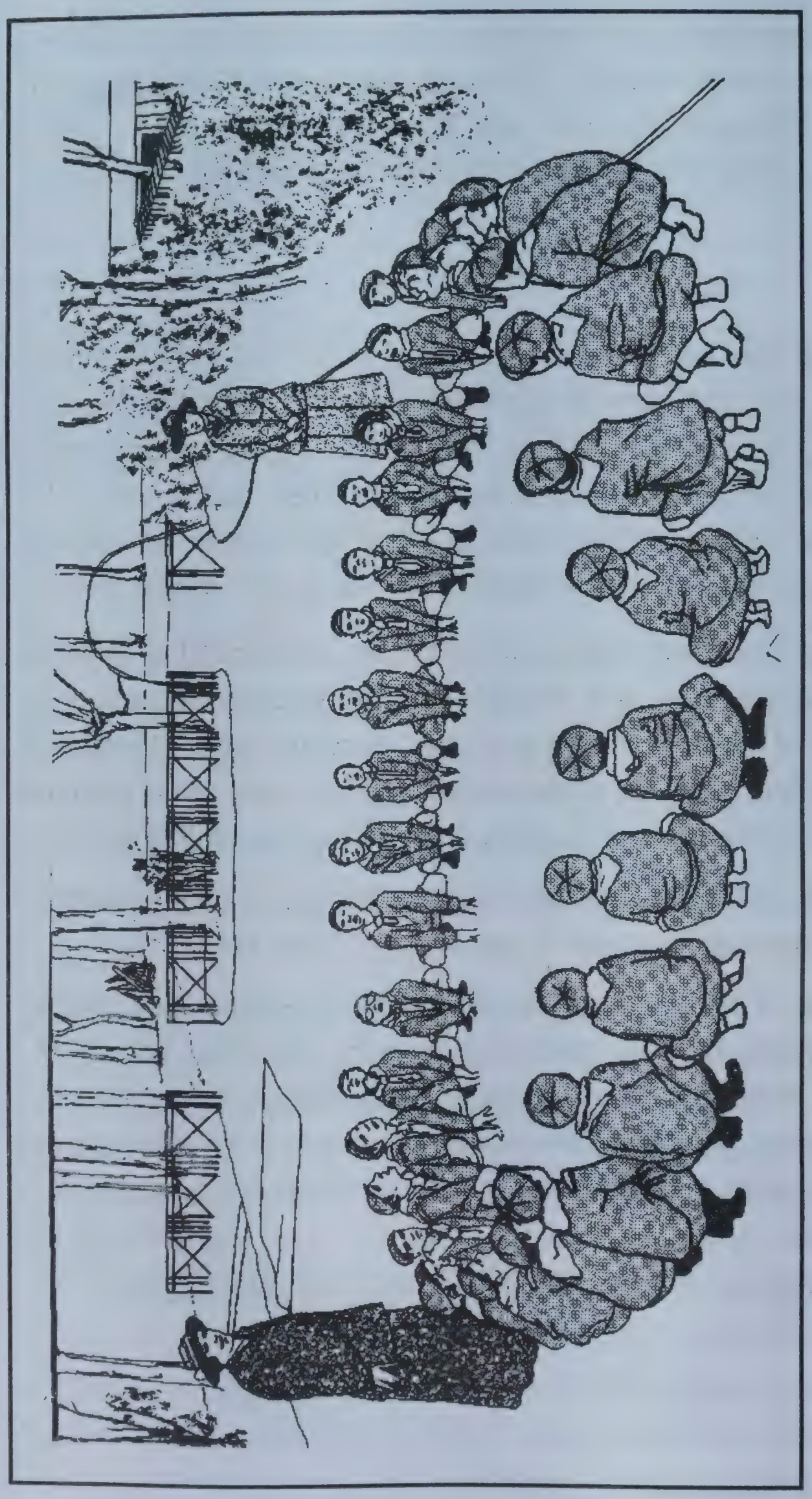
Each Guide brought her own food, and each one possessed a billycan; each patrol made its own tea, which was sometimes eaten all together, sometimes separately-often as part of some scouting game. The company generally had drill or dancing as a whole to finish up with; as the evenings grew longer, so did the time of dismissal, and in the summer time they often did not break up till 8 O' clock.

Quite early a drum and two bugles were bought, and the company marched away down the hill, and through the town to the strain of a fine band.

Later on, the venue of the meetings was changed; the fourteen girls used to meet at noon at the Hydropathic for swimming lessons; then they had lunch, and walked about two miles to the hall, doing an observation test on the way. The swimming lessons bore good fruit, for that summer one of the Guides was able to save a boy's life while bathing at Aberdour. This Guide, Nellie Borthwick, one of the very first to join, and throughout the whole of her service a true Guide in every sense of the word died in February, 1931, after a long and painful illness, borne with the greatest courage.

On the 8th October, 1910, a hall, presented by Lady Erskine, equipped in every detail, with cooking stove, sink, piano, platform, etc., was opened by the late Lord Glenconner (then Sir. Edward Tennant).

Guide Captains Impressions



Younger boys were soon asking to be able to join in the fun and adventures their older brothers were enjoying and in 1916, they had their way when the Wolf Cubs started.

The Guides were very proud of this hall, and the floor was kept spotlessly clean; the walls were mainly decorated with Union Jacks, made by each Guide - this was one of the tests for Second Class. The Guides worked straight through as a matter ofcourse, from Tenderfoot, through Second Class to First Class, and twelve Guides won their First Class badges on January 14th, 1911.

❖ Guide Company in Devon

As one-time lieutenant of 1st Teignmouth patrol of Girl Guides, registered in December 1911, I have been trying to remember what we did in those early days of Guiding.

We had no rules or regulations, no handbook even, and nobody to help us, but we felt immensely patriotic and-whisper it low-distinctly martial in spirit. We had "officers" (not Guiders) and "Corporals" (not Seconds).

This martial spirit may have been due partly to the thrill of evolving a uniform, and the courage it took to walk along the street in it when we had evolved it!

I remember to this day the open-mouthed astonishment of an old lady as I walked past her in the full glory of my-in those days-short blue skirt, white blouse, belt of gold braid (filched from part of my brother's uniform), navy blue hat, with a chin-strap, turned up at one side with a bit of my mother's feather boa, long gloves, a haversack on my back, and grasping a stout pole about 5 ft. long. I wonder now how I dared to do it!

Short skirts for older girls were a stumbling block to mothers in those days, and led to misunderstanding, one mother declaring that "she wasn't going to have *her* maid trapezing about the moors with bare knees like the Scouts." "Maid Scouts" was one of our names.

The poles that we carried were rather embarrassing and great encumbrances, but we clung to them tenaciously except at rallies, when nervous people let them fall with a great clatter. We made bands of webbing which we carried in a haversack, and these with two of the poles made an effective stretcher or so we thought, but not so the patient, I fear. Then, when out on a picnic, we lashed three poles together for a tripod, not very resourceful, or we shouldn't have needed to carry

our tripod with us. We also had a great idea that these poles would be useful to help us to jump across rivers and even to make bridges, but I don't remember ever actually attaining such heights of accomplishment.

We were fortunate in having a very friendly coast-guard, who taught us cutlass drill, and also to signal with great rapidity. Poor man, we ill-repaid his kindness. One day when the captain and I were on board one of H.M. ships in the bay, she "borrowed" the ship's semaphore, and having induced the signal man to hoist the coastguard signal, she spelt out "England expects that every man will do his duty," to the bewilderment of our friend, who thought the Navy had gone mad!

We afterwards had the privilege of sending him cigarettes, etc., during the war, and were proud to know that he came through Zeebrugge.

Our first camp would have rendered any present day Camp Adviser speechless. We decided it would be great fun to camp, so to camp we went, with no camping knowledge and practically no equipment, but laden with food and enthusiasm. We had the use of a long barn with a cement floor and large doors in the centre on both sides. One half was the bedroom, where we slept on loose straw with a pathway up the middle - officers one side, and Guides the other. The lower half of the barn, we used for washing and running about, and a turnip cutter, standing near the door, served as our larder. Not very ideal, but we all came home alive, though very dirty, having had an adventure to remember for many a day.

I think we did more drill in the early days, and we were fond of displays of physical jerks; ambulance, stretcher work, and signalling were our chief subjects, as badge work was in its infancy. Officers' resourcefulness and imagination were taxed to the uttermost; we stood or fell on our own merits, rather lonely souls, and lacking the *esprit de corps* which is such a feature of Guiding today.

M. Bray **Mrs. Agatha Blyth** **O.I.C.**

A Girl Guide Officers' Training Camp, 1917, held at Windy Sayles, Boxmoor, home of Mrs. Agatha Blyth (centre), the pioneer of Guide Training. The first such camp in 1915 resulted in the setting up of The Girl Guide Officers' Training School (GGOTS), the object of which was 'to unite Girl Guide Officers all over the world for the purpose of mutual help and encouragement.' In 1918, Mrs. Blyth resigned and the School became part of Headquarters' organisation. By then other Training Schools had emerged in different parts of the country.

❖ From **Miss. Vivienne Raschen,** captain of the 1st Birkenhead, comes the following:

Details and uniform have altered since the early days, but the fundamentals are the same. The spirit of thrill and adventure with which we set out are still there in the heart of every true Guide.

Let us take our outward appearance first. We wore Lincoln green dresses with red ties and red tam-o'-shanters in winter, and white straw hats with green bands round them for summer. Our ties were worn triangular-bandage-fashion, with the points down the back. Lieutenants, leaders, and corporals wore white

chevrons on the arm, like the N.C.O.s in the army. We Always wore a white haversack filled to over-flowing with First Aid requisites, and carried a cloth-covered water bottle slung on the shoulder. And last, but not least, we never moved without our poles! Ready for any emergency-making a stretcher, or fording a river! Then of course we had our band (perish the thought!) complete with drums and bugles - oh yes, all the town knew when the Guides went out in those days!

And what did we do?

The main difference in Guiding of today and the Guiding of yesterday is that we spent far more time in the open air-indoor meetings were only for wet days. Scouting and tracking games, and all kinds of signalling, with messages written in code, were very popular. When we went out, we were always very keen on trying to do our "good turn," and were terribly disappointed if opportunity did not afford us the chance of doing one! First Aid was done very thoroughly. In fact, it would not be called "First Aid" in these days, and I shudder to think what some of the poor patients went through !

Then there was our first rally, at the end of 1912. What a thrill it was! We were invited to join the Liverpool companies at an inspection held by Miss. Baden-Powell. By then we were in our navy blue uniforms, and no Guide of today could possibly experience the feeling of pride with which we set out on the memorable Saturday. Our officers were all decked out with their huge hats and a large bunch of cock's feathers at the side, very full, long dresses nearly touching the ground, and calling out "left- right" as loud as they could the whole way there. Of course, by the time we had reached the Drill Hall where the inspection was being held, we had collected a large crowd of "followers", and our pride increased tenfold. Of the afternoon's proceedings 1 can remember very little, except that we sat for hours on a stone floor, and one company did some marvellous evolutions on bicycles. But, I do remember that we had nothing to eat, and yet we went home very happy.

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❖ Y.W.C.A. captains account

The 1st Carlisle (Y.W.C.A.) company started with 8 Guides, and Miss. I. Phare as captain.

The arrival of the first parcel of uniforms nearly ended its career. As the hats were unpacked and put on, there were cries: "I won't wear one of those!" "I wouldn't be seen in one!" "I won't be a Guide if it means wearing a thing like that!" and so on, till it seemed as if Guiding in Carlisle was doomed to an early death.

But somehow Captain overcame these difficulties and the company turned out in uniform.

I have heard since that at that time no Guide dared walk alone to parade. They met at "Corporal's" house, and made their way to the club-room by back lanes and byways, never daring to walk up the main streets. Even then they were liable to be chased and jeered at by crowds of boys, who quickly found out the day and hour of Guide parade.

In spite of this, Captain had so convinced them of the importance of being Guides, that they imagined all grown ups considered them privileged persons, with a right to go where they wished! This belief was rudely shattered by an extremely irate and plain-speaking farmer on whose land they had trespassed.

The company having started in the early summer, Saturday afternoons were always spent in the open. One of our favourite games was dispatch running, when some village was chosen as the headquarters to which the dispatch must be carried. Many and varied were the disguises used by the bearers. On one occasion, a baby and a perambulator were actually borrowed to make the "nurse" escape suspicion. But riding at the bottom of a farmer's cart, concealed under straw, was ruled out, and it was decided that the journey must be done on foot or cycle. Also the undressing of the victim on the public road, in order to find the dispatch, had to be "limited"!

A First Aid equipment was installed' in the club-room, as "if war did ever come to England, it might be most useful !"

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A Guider who afterwards gave a great deal of training, and who owed her own training to Mrs. Blyth, writes:

The inspiration which Mrs. Blyth gave is indefinable; I have often and often thought it out and tried to analyse it, so as to get even a trace of it into my own training camps and weeks, but I always feel, it has eluded me. She was a real dreamer of dreams, and see-er of visions, and she had the child's imagination, and the child's way of playing seriously any imaginative game. She never played up or down to you. She always played whole heartedly with you; she had the power of bringing out the best in everyone, of turning the most hopeless folk into leaders.

War Work, 1915

Mrs. Blyth was the first person, I believe, to see that training was necessary, that everyone could not run a Guide company without practical help; but she was also the one person I have known who kept with the training the real spirit of the game. Training, and being trained, were both alike an adventure, an exploration, with the spirit of *Scouting for Boys* behind it. Her camps were real adventures; we felt we were all experimenting together; each person's ideas were of value; we were a team in the real sense of the word. To those of us who worked with her, Mrs. Blyth stands for the incarnation of the real spirit of Guiding with its mixture of idealism and fun. She showed us that it is possible to keep the heart of a child. The child who shall inherit the kingdom together with the foresight and wisdom of the fully developed.

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The following account is reproduced from an article by Miss. Comber, one of the Guiders employed.

Even before the hospital was fully set up, would-be patients were clamouring for admission, and at short notice, the hospital was working at high pressure; during the course of the Jamboree, 321 cases were admitted, while the out-patients' department dealt with 2,329 attendances, an average of over 160 a day. (These figures form a strikingly low percentage of the Jamboree totals, and speak volumes for the health of the camp as a whole, even under trying weather conditions.)

Morning and evening, a stream of Scouts of every race and colour found its way to the out-patients' department; cuts, burns, stings, and sprains were treated in numbers; in-patients were received suffering from sore throats, chest trouble, fractured arms and legs, injured heads, colic, etc. Only fifty two had to be sent to other hospitals.

The hundreds of visitors who were shown round were very much struck with the complete equipment of the hospital as a whole, and especially with the operating theatre and the dental clinic.

The two quartermasters and their eighteen assistant cooks took on a very large task; every day, they cooked for sixty five patients (many of them on special diet) and fifty members of the Staff. Luckily they had a solid corrugated iron shelter over their three open fireplaces, but when the "Mudboree" was at its height they stood ankle deep in slush and had to do a lot of baling to keep themselves and their dixies above water. At first there was difficulty in persuading the nurses to leave their wards at meal times. Then this enticing notice appeared over the dining tent: "Running Buffet. Run and be sure of a potato. Eat early and avoid the rush!"

A small fleet of motor-cars stood always ready for hospital emergencies and for taking the staff to and from work. As many of the nurses lived from six to ten miles away, and different shifts had to be on duty at 6 a.m. and taken home at 10 p.m. the motorists frequently had a short night. At any hour of the day, a call would go out to them to fetch a pneumonia case from "America," or a fracture from Sub-Camp 7, or a query infectious case from "Olympia Gate," and they sped off in the required direction.

Two Guiders had charge of the Dispensary, and one or other was always on duty from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Besides making up gallons of gargle and eusol and other stock mixtures, they also managed to decipher the prescriptions required by the foreign doctors.

The hospital office was a spacious marquee and, besides the usual equipment of tables and typewriters, it had comfortable armchairs, and other facilities for entertaining distinguished guests. Here a telephonist had to be always on duty, and night calls were very frequent. On both Sundays the office became the Hospital Chapel, and with an altar and furnishings, all with Toc H associations, Padre Pat Leonard held a Celebration for staff and patients.

The hospital received many requests for assistance outside its usual province. Would we house any stray Cubs found wandering in Arrowe after the Wolf Cub rally? Could we take in an Irish Girl Guide who had met with an accident? Would we

supply bedding and equipment for the tent to be occupied by the Prince of Wales? This last request was agreed to with particular pleasure.

A porter's lodge was erected at each hospital entrance, and vigilant Guiders had constantly to guard the barriers. The general public had to be kept from straying into the isolation tents, and wandering in thousands through the hospital precincts. As it was, with every patient having large parties of visitors, and the Guides coming to see their Guiders at work, the hospital site was usually thickly populated.

It was hard work, but all the Guiders felt it was well worth while, and they felt fully rewarded for their labours, partly by the touching gratitude of the Scouts to whom they had attended, and partly by having had the good fortune to take part in the Jamboree.

Sea Rangers making hammocks, 1928. This Section, originally called Sea Guides, was started in 1926.

A weekly training day was organised, and an original member of the school writes as follows :-

What fun we had on those Tuesdays! On arrival, about 10 a.m., our patrols began the work of the day, one patrol scrubbing and cleaning, and another buying provisions for dinner, while a third took on the kitchen department. When the domestic activities were over, we began our classes in badge work. I remember struggling with the intricacies of the eight-some reel in the coach-house, while overhead a Guider was demonstrating how to repair a broken windowcord. Signalling, toy-making, cobbling, sick nursing, were among the badges we studied. However, we chiefly concentrated on character training, and tried all sorts of devices that might be useful to introduce into our own companies or camps afterwards.

One of the most useful parts of the training was that each student in turn had to act as "captain of the day," and was entirely responsible for the smooth running and happiness of the day. It was her business to arrange the classes, to see that there were no gaps in the programme that each student had the instruction she wanted, and that newcomers were made to feel at home. This was real work, and excellent training. Mrs. Blyth possessed the rare capacity for really delegating authority, and did not, as most of us do, take it back again at the slightest sign of failure. Everyone in turn had to accept responsibility, and somehow or other, with Mrs. Blyths' presence in the background, the terrified Guider found in herself the power to lead and gained confidence.

At the end of the day everyone in the school had to write two criticisms of the organization of the day, one favourable and one unfavourable. These criticisms were afterwards read out, and were of very great use both to the organiser, who learned to accept criticism, and to profit from both praise and blame, and to the critics, who were forced to think for themselves and were not allowed to swallow things whole.

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Guiding at ammunition factory

Mrs. Fryer (then Joan Denny Cooke, a girl of 18), was asked to start a company for girls working in ammunition factory at Coventry. There were three thousand girls in the Colony. She wrote:

I lived in one of the hostels and did canteen work in the daytime and Guiding every evening. I wore Guide uniform all day, but at first made no attempt to start a company, as the girls were very suspicious of anything that they thought "was out to make them good." I began by organised games; then they asked me if they could be Guides, and so we started. The company was composed of girls of all ages, from fifteen to forty, and of all types; girls who had taken up ammunition work as their "war-job"; girls who found it the most paying thing to do; factory girls from the Midlands, Cardiff, and Belfast; girls from the canteen staff, etc. We soon had four patrols and were registered as the 5th Coventry G.H.C. Company. (Government Housing Colony). We were called Senior Guides (Rangers were not yet invented), and every evening we worked at Guide activities. We were given a hostel as our Headquarters; this contained a number of small rooms, so that every patrol was able to have its own patrol room, and one large room which we used for company meetings. The patrol rooms were the greatest joy; the Patrol Leaders were entirely responsible for the order and cleanliness of the rooms; they were beautifully kept, and every corner was decorated with charts, pictures, etc. I was always in Headquarters from 3.30 to 10.30 p.m., and the Guides would bring all sorts of problems to me. It was an embarrassing moment when a Guide brought me five photographs and five letters, saying: "All these are my boys; which one do you think I had better stick to?" It was amazing how ignorant these girls were of home duties, such as laying a fire, making a bed, turning out a room. "Oh, well," they would say, "when I left school I went to the factory, and when I got home the work was done"; or, "Mum says it's less trouble to do the job herself." "And what are you going to do," I asked, "when your boy comes back and you have your own home?" "Oh, I suppose I shall pick it up somehow," was the answer.

We had Guiding every evening from 8 till 10, dancing, acting, drill, First Aid, and cookery classes, etc. Every one worked keenly for second class and proficiency badges. Nearly every Guide in the company earned her War Service badge for voluntary work, such as service in the canteen, during her time off duty.

A weekly Court of Honour was held, and Patrols-in-Council were arranged by the Patrol Leaders; by having the patrol rooms we could carry out the patrol system very thoroughly, and it was most interesting to watch the team spirit developing in the Guides. Patrol feeling sometimes ran so high that patrol competitions had to be abandoned, and company activities taken instead. We had our own hockey teams, and every Saturday afternoon, we went for expeditions and nature rambles.

One girl who had been a housemaid before the war, joined the company and became a Patrol Leader. She was ambitious and very capable; she worked for the Interpreter, Dressmaker, and Musician badges, as well as a host of others, and she was a splendid Leader. After the war, she went back into service for two years; then she decided to train as a hospital nurse; when she had qualified she went to a training college for Medical Missionaries, and then went to India. For several years she has been working in a Leper Colony, where she has started a Guide company and a Bluebird flock, and she writes saying she is playing the same games and doing many of the same Guide things as she used to do in the 5th Coventry company.

From this company came the following report:-

I am very pleased to be able to tell you that our one hundred and forty Girl Guides behaved splendidly during the three recent air raid alarms. Twice the syren sounded when they were at work in the factory. All the workers went quietly home as instructed, and within three minutes the factory was clear. Nurse and their Drill Instructor told me they could not have behaved better, and they set an example to the whole town. Another time, the syren sounded during enrolment in the garden. The Guides were perfectly steady, and we went on with the enrolment.

West Virginia State Archives

Captain, then instructed them to scatter as an aeroplane Was heard approaching, and lie down in the Park for a few minutes, partly as a practical measure. Afterwards they quietly reassembled, and we finished the ceremony.

"Since there seemed to be a great demand for information on the Girl Guide Movement, it was suggested that it would be of immense help to the organisation if the Committee were willing to retain and pay for the services of a good lady speaker. The Committee received the suggestion favourably, and several members volunteered to make inquiries for a suitable person."

In those days, for a woman to speak in public was considered "not quite nice," unless one had definitely entered the ranks of professional "lady speakers."

By the year 1920, the general organization of the Guide Movement had grown considerably, and it was felt that some effort should be made to raise the standard of camping. The first Director of Camping, Mrs. Strode, was appointed, and in her second year of office she asked each County Commissioner to nominate a camper to represent her county. These representatives met at a training camp to exchange ideas and to compile a test in campcraft which would qualify the successful candidate to become the authority on camping in her own county.

ADULTS LEADER'S TRAINING

In the early days of Guiding, training was never thought of. Each Guider read *Scouting for Boys* and *How Girls Can Help to Build Up the Empire*, and then went and followed the suggestions there in contained by the light of her own intelligence.

Those days were to many Guiders the Golden Age, when everybody did what seemed right in her own eyes, unhampered by tiresome restrictions, unfettered by red tape,

At least each company was the result of a great deal of individual thinking on the part of both Guider and Guides.

The Guiders asked for more light to be shed upon their path, and as an enormous number of new Guiders were knocking into the Movement. Several training classes sprang into existence, quite unofficially.

Unfortunately, however, those people who are ready and anxious to take on the role of advisers and teachers are often blessed with no particular qualifications except a large amount of self-confidence.

In the early years, however, Headquarters was not in a position to organise official training classes, having neither trainers nor a place in which to hold trainings.

The first real training which appears to have been given was that which Miss. Malcolm gave to the Y.W.C.A Guiders in camps and training weeks held in different parts of the country; these were attended by many Guiders who did not belong to the Y.W.C.A. The first of Miss. Malcolm's training weeks was held in 1914, and she continued to hold them for several years. Some of our best leaders were trained by her, and her personality was a strong and inspiring influence.

The earliest camp under canvas which I can trace was one run by Mrs. Blyth in her garden at Hampstead in 1910.

Mrs. Blyth went to Headquarters and broached the plan to Miss. Macdonald, who was all in favour of it. The result was the first general training camp, held at Windy Sayles (Mrs. Blyth's place near Boxmoor) from August 8th to September

15th, 1915. A preliminary notice appeared in the August *Gazette*. The camp was to cost 155. 6d. a head, and the programme was to include: "Haybox cookery, laundry work, signalling, night-marching, invalid cookery, study of medicinal properties of common herbs, shooting (rifle and air-gun), camp-fire yarns, and bridge-building."

All enjoyed themselves immensely, and during the course of the camp they conceived the idea of forming a "school," the object of which should be "to unite Girl Guide officers all over the world for the purpose of mutual help and encouragement - thus to provide a common body of knowledge upon which each member can draw for the benefit of her own company."

The school opened on October 12th-1915. It was called "The Girl Guide Officer's Training School" - GGOTS

The fame of the training school spread abroad, and a great number of Guiders were anxious to join it, but lived too far from London to attend the working Tuesdays; so in 1916 a correspondence class was started. The lessons were written notes of the lectures and debates given at Kinnerton Street. These were typed and a copy sent to each leader to circulate in her patrol; comments and suggestions were sent in, and at the end of the course, a paper had to be written and sent up for examination.

To those who followed a course, whether in person or by correspondence, a G.G.O.T.S. badge was given, and to those who passed the final examination with flying colours, a certificate was awarded.

Training is the very core of the Guide Movement, not so much because of the instruction given, but because of the standard set.

Any tendency, whether good or bad, among the picked body of trainers, quickly spreads to the whole Movement, and this is why we must be perpetually on the watch to see that the right people are chosen for qualities both of brain and character, and that they themselves are given opportunities to learn and to grow.

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❖ **Miss. Maynard's first camp** was held at Whitstable in 1911, and accommodated seventy five Guides,

The daily programme seems to have been very much the same as most camp programmes of today, and the camp must have been as interesting and as amusing as all of Miss. Maynard's later camps. The Guides walked to Canterbury and back, a distance of eighteen miles, and were entertained by the Canterbury Guides to tea in their hall. Eight girls learned to row a boat alone, two learned to swim, and two earned their swimming badges in a rough sea. The patrol leader of the Hampstead company cooked seven dinners and thereby earned her cook's badge.

Besides the weekly training days, which continued all through the year, summer training camps were carried on at Windy Sayles, Boxmoor, every year from 1915 to 1918.

By the summer of 1917, the Guides wishing to train were so numerous that the small rooms in Kinnerton Street were no longer adequate, and Mrs. Blyth started to look for larger premises. By the kindness of Lord Portman she was lent a large empty house, 3 Bryanston Place. The Tuesday training classes went on with renewed vigour. Many of us owe our first and best training to the work we did there.

We became deeply immersed in what we were doing, and we threw ourselves into the spirit of the game.

Chapter - 7

EARLY GUIDE COMPANIES

Letters describing camps came in during the summer. One of these letters runs :-

Girl Guides Camp, Broughton Astley, Leicester.

You asked me, what I liked best in camping out. I think it is the cooking; we took it in turn, one patrol one day and another the next. We had boards to sleep on, and then a bed-casing filled with straw. As to dislikes, I don't think there were any things we disliked. I don't dislike anything very much, except, earwigs at night.

I dislike one thing, and that is, that camping is not long enough.

Miss. Renals presented an award for the best Girl Guide in camp for the whole week. Nearly every girl voted for Gladys Rogers, and we had our photos taken. One of the captains had her mouth wide open, as she was asleep.

We were so glad, we were called to render First Aid, where Boy Scouts were having a sham fight. The brigands were trying to capture the country, and we bandaged the Scouts, who were supposed to be hurt.

Yours sincerely,
Thusie Reay

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Girls Club Report :

Gladys Thorndike, in 1910 she was running a girls' club, which was proving unsatisfactory, with poor attendance. One day she picked up a copy Scouting for Boys on a station book stall, and was fired with the scheme. Before starting a company she wished to make herself efficient, so for six months she worked at every test given in the Guide pamphlets. Having prepared herself up to the hilt, she could find no examiner. What was to be done? Finally she heard of one in the next county, so, she chartered a one-horse cab, and loaded it up with joints cooked, tables and bookcases carpentered, pictures painted, articles sewn, knitted, embroidered, and laundered, in addition to a model bridge, a collection of shells and dried flowers, and certificates for ambulance and sick nursing. She returned triumphant, with an immense number of badges, for most of which she had not

been examined at all. Later on, however, her conscience pricked her, and she felt she could not go about in her rather over decorated state, unless she were re-examined. The examiners found no gap in her knowledge, and she was one of the first company at Rusthall, near Tun-bridge Wells, in 1911; in 1913, she migrated to Black-heath, where she started the 1st, 3rd and 4th Lewisham companies; soon after that she was made Commissioner for East London, where, at that time there were only a hundred and fifty Guides. In 1937 there were over eleven thousand guides in the same area.

Cambridge started Guiding very early; as far back as 1910, a few girls in the town, inspired by the sight of their brothers in Scout uniform, attempted to imitate them. Some ladies who heard of this, approached Miss. Gaskell, later captain of the 1st Cambridge company, and asked her to find out something about the new Movement of Girl Guides, of which rumours had been heard, and to start it in the town. Accordingly, in January 1911, six eager little girls, and three rather frightened grown-ups, met in the dining-room of one of the latter to discuss the matter. The children arrived, dressed in grey shirts and khaki hats borrowed from their brothers, coloured skirts, and pale blue ties, and, most important of all, carrying poles. They were far more knowledgeable than their elders, and told them: "We will teach you all about it; we've learnt it from our brothers." Then and there first troop, as it was called, was formed, and began its excellent record of work and service.

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The following letter was then read from Miss. Maynard, 34, Woodside, Wimbledon:-

During the summer months, we hope to have a camp in Surrey, within a short distance from London, to which all duly registered Girl Guides are invited for their holidays. The girls would sleep in house.

A certified nurse will be incharge, who will also give instruction in First Aid and simple nursing.

Every Guide will be expected to take her share in the cooking and work generally, and it will be a good opportunity of gaining badges, making friends, and doing good turns, besides the value to health of an open air life.

Fee, 7s. 6d. per week, payable in advance.

A company of Guides with their captain, 6s., per head.

Patrol Leaders, with a first class badge at a reduction.
For full particulars, apply to Miss. Maynard, 34, Woodside, Wimbledon.

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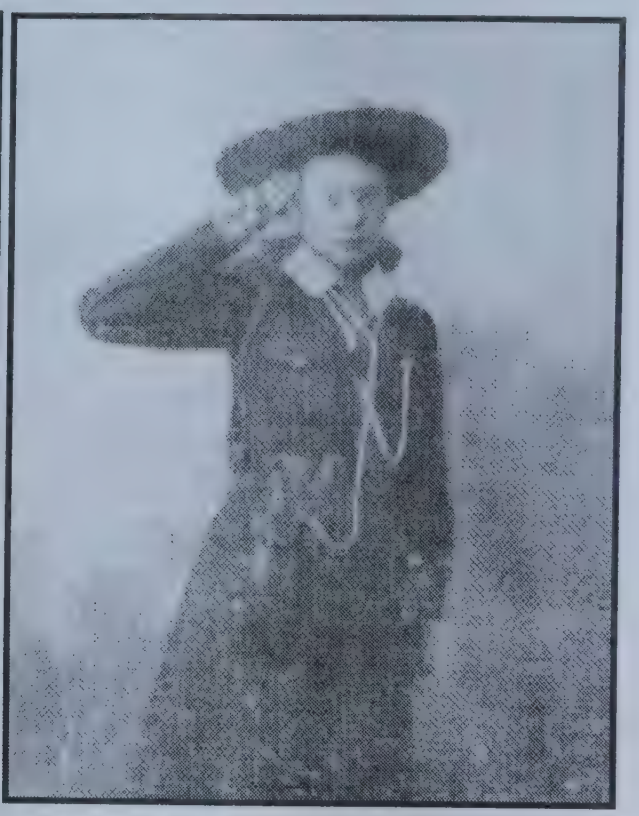
Happy Days with the 1st Harborne Company

by D. Booth

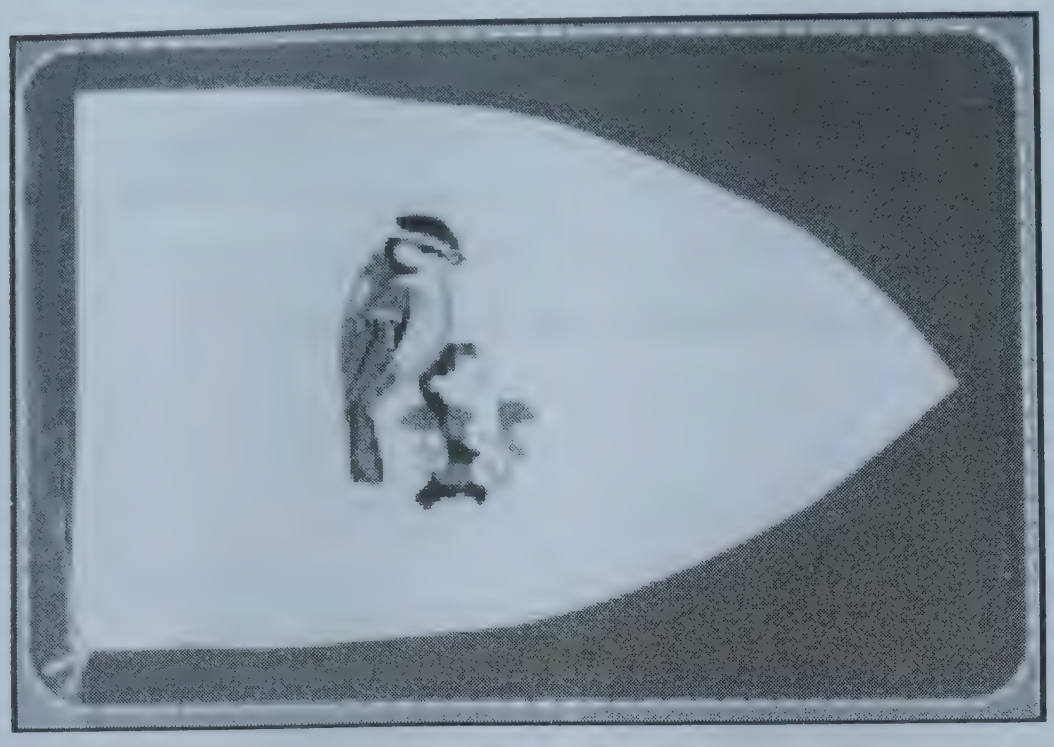
Guiding : Early Days



Mrs. Booth as one of the early Guides

Mrs. Booth as Daffodil Patrol Leader, 1st Harborne Coy.

One of the First Girl Guides



A Guide Patrol Pennant (Kingfisher) - Patrol Pennants were used from 1910 to 1931.

GUIDES PARTCIPATED IN DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES IN 1911

The 1st Weybridge Troop, Survey, in 1911

GUIDES PARTCIPATED IN DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES IN 1911

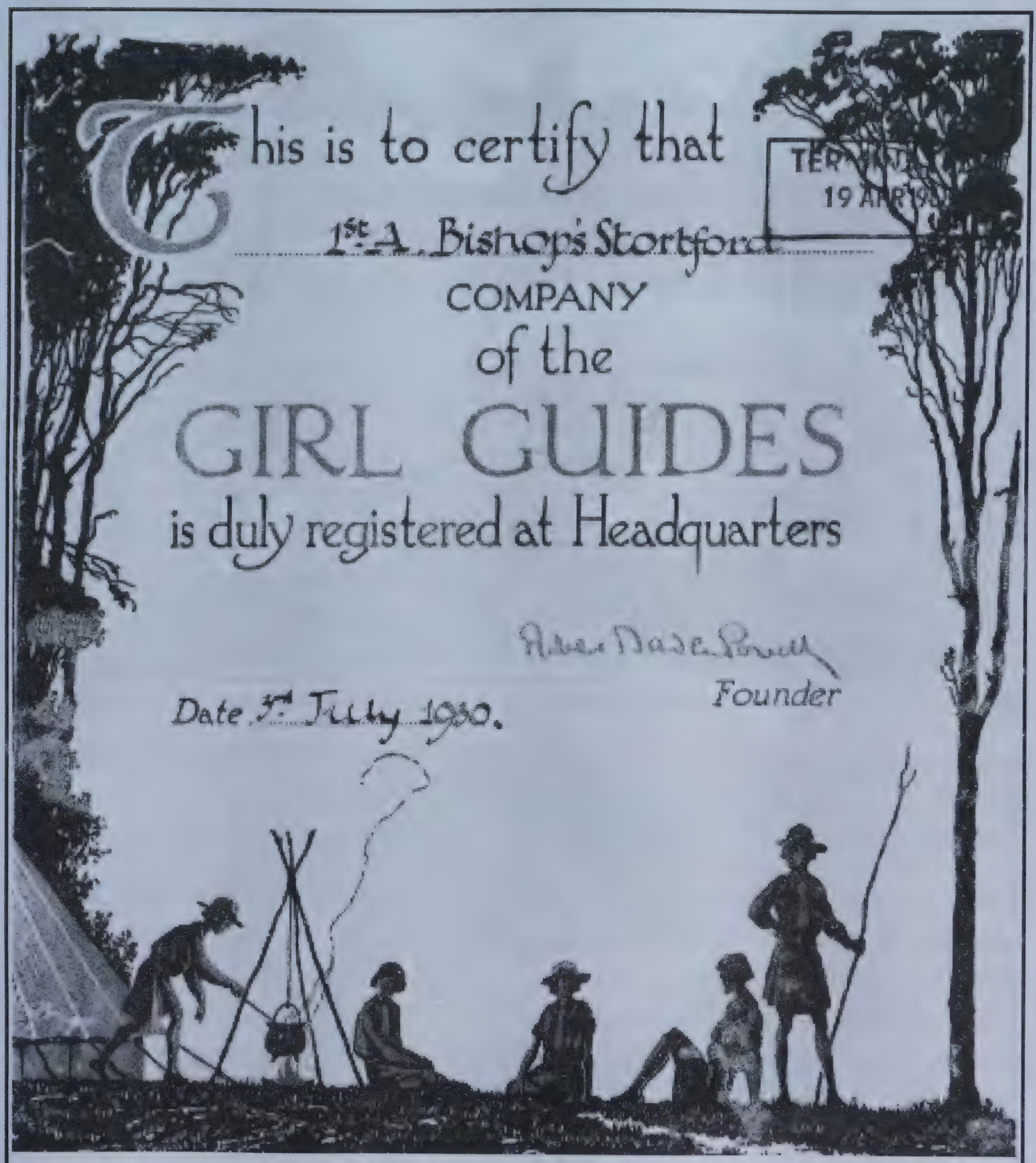
At Rally

First Aid Work - 1911

The 1st Teignmouth Company, 1911

The Bronze Cross -
an award for Bravery,
1912-1989

At Camp - 1911



Guide Registration Certificate

This is to Certify that
The First Herne Bay.
Company of R.P. Girl Guides
is duly registered at Headquarters
Signed Agnes Baden-Powell President
Date December 9th 1932

Gold Cords - this was the predecessor to the queen's Guide Award and the highest badge a girl could earn, 1919-1946

Miss. Lee Baker thus describes her initiation into the Guide Movement, which took place at 3 Bryanston Place :

At this time I knew nothing whatever about Guiding but the organisation in which I was interested wished to form a company, and invited a speaker down to tell us about it. I was very much impressed by the speaker [Miss. Anstruther Thomson] and at the close of the meeting she said that, any of us who were interested could get further information by going to 3 Bryanston Place on a Tuesday.

Accordingly, one Tuesday I took my courage in both hands and sallied forth to Bryanston Place. On arrival there I knocked at an apparently empty house. The door was flung open by a girl in uniform, who said abruptly: "Have you come to train?" "Yes," said I, hesitatingly. "Oh, well, you are a centipede," she said. "Come upstairs." I followed her with some trepidation, and we entered a large room, where groups of women, some of them in uniform were sitting on the bare floor. One corner was pointed out to me, and I was told to go there. In the corner I found a little group of people, who took not the slightest notice of me. They were engrossed with an old broom which had lost all its bristles; a long roll of brown paper, which they were tying on where the bristles had been; and several pieces of wire about six inches long, which were being stuck through the paper at intervals.

After looking on for a few moments, I decided that the best thing to do was to sit on the floor too, though it seemed rather an odd proceeding. I then ventured to ask what they were doing, and they replied laconically: "Making a centipede".

Later on in the afternoon I discovered that each group was called a 'patrol' and that the patrols had queer names, such as Centipedes and Caterpillars; each patrol had been told to make something called a "totem" to represent its name. This was for a competition, and the Centipedes won. We did several other things which seemed to me very odd we were really having a specimen Guide meeting, but nobody told me that!

The climax came at the end when, having formed ourselves into a horsehoe, the 'captain of the day' gave out notices. These were, of course, imaginary ones, samples of what would be given out in a Guide company; but I took them quite seriously, and taught them the queerest set of notices I had ever heard given out to grown-up women. The final one was: "I notice some of you are wearing petticoats"

[this in a tone of reproach, and I trembled at the thought that I was wearing one of these objectionable garments myself]. "If your mothers won't let you come without them, you must tuck them into your knickers!" I went home with mixed feelings; it all seemed quite mad, and it was different from anything I had ever done in my life; but I was surprised to realise that I had actually enjoyed myself.

When the next Tuesday came, I decided I must go again to the school. This time we had a 'Brownie evening', and on entering the room I was asked abruptly, "How old are you?" By this time nothing suprised me, and I was prepared to state my age, but some kind person whispered to me that I was expected to say 'seven', 'eight', or 'nine years old'. After this I enjoyed seeing other strangers coming in and being asked their ages, especially one little old lady dressed in a grey uniform like a nurse - the astounded look on her face was worth seeing.

In spite of, or perhaps on account of, the unconventional things we were expected to do, I grew to look forward to my weekly visits to the training school. On looking back I realise that, I acquired there a great deal more than mere technical knowledge. The spirit of Guiding which I found there was infectious, and I feel that I owe a debt of gratitude to those who certainly showed me what Guiding really is.

Miss. Maynard at Bryanston Place, and a diplomat Trainer, who was originally attracted by her into the Movement, writes of her as follows :

It is difficult to write of Miss. Anstruther Thomson except in the superlative. Her thrilling speaking voice, the perfection of her language, her magnificient poise and her exquisite courtesy were all in the grand manner. Her interests were catholic, and she was an expert on many subjects. She would entertain a table full of Guiders so that they were held spellbound, and the food on their plates remained untouched. Her standard was as the sky itself, but far from discouraging, she had the gift of helping each 'little' Guider to raise her own modest mark nearer the stars. Even when she was ill, she was untiring in her efforts to help every Guider who was taking the training, especially the humbler and more modest. Her personality was such that she had merely to say: "Do you know anything about surveying?" [or Spanish, or anything else under the sun] and one was immediately filled with the desire to learn surveying - or Spanish - and to do it well.

Ranger

This name was put forward by the Chief Guide in The Gazette of June 1920. She writes:-

Here is the suggested new name: 'Ranger'. If you look it up in the dictionary, you will find, it means quite a number of things. 'To range' is 'to set in proper order'; 'to roam', and this might well mean that you are going to tread ground as a Senior Guide that as a Guide you have not yet passed.

'Distance of vision, and extent of discourse or roaming power' again shows that as a senior member of the community you are expected to look farther a field for good, and work that you can do for the community.

'To range' means to travel, or rove over wide distances, whether your mind or your body.

A Ranger is "one who guards a large tract of forest or land," and thus it comes to mean one who has the wide outlook, and sense of responsible protective duties, appropriate to a Senior Guide.

Another definition is "to sail along in a parallel direction," and so we can feel that the Ranger Guides are complementary to the Rover Scouts.

And so we hope that this new title will have the approval of all.

The Chief Guide's hope was realised: the name was submitted to the County Commissioners at the Oxford Conference in July 1920, and received their approval, thereafter becoming the official name.

Early in 1920 there was a re-organisation of departments at Headquarters, and I was appointed as Head of Reserves which included Brownie: Rangers, Cadets and lone Guides.

The first conference for Ranger Guiders was held at Hindhead at Easter 1922. It was attended by about thirty Guiders and the exchange of ideas was very helpful.

Two other branches for older Guides were carried on independently till 1927, it was thought better that the three should unite under the general heading of Rangers. These were the Sea Guides and Cadets.

In 1920, in response to many requests from girls who felt the 'call of the sea,' and wanted to turn their Guide energy into maritime channels, the Executive decided to sanction a scheme for Sea Guides.

The International Council organised five very successful conferences between 1920 and 1928; in this latter year, the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts was set up, and the International Council came to an end.

Written by Mrs. Paulson, an original patrol leader in the company.

One evening in the very early part of 1910, a party of girls was sitting in a cheerless and somewhat cold room in the village of Kirton. Sewing wasn't very exciting, and there didn't seem anything else to do, except talk rather languidly in small groups.

A somewhat perplexed young curate surveyed the bored looking party, and wondered what to do to interest them. He realised that they were young and active, and didn't want to sit still, so he thought him of another girl home from school for the Christmas holidays. Why not get her to drill them?

The following week this was tried, and was a fair success; at any rate it was better than just sitting about - they were doing something.

Later on the girl who drilled them happened to see in a magazine or paper an article about some people called Girl Scouts. It sounded quite exciting, so at the next meeting the article was read, discussed, and finally voted worth trying. School intervened, but when the Easter holidays came round with some fine days, Scouting started in real earnest. Uniform! Of course that was a great question.

"Well, what about Scout belts and haversacks ?"

"Ordinary frocks will do."

"And staves! We must have staves, or we can't jump dykes!"

"Broom-handles make quite good ones; be sure to mark them off into feet and inches."

Armed with staves the Girl Scouts set off to look for adventure. It was found in leaping over dykes, and drawling about in fields on hands and knees, or even on one's tummy.

Later on, pamphlets A and B came from Headquarters, and more orderly methods were tried, also a real uniform. Navy blue skirts, ankle length; navy blue blouses, very scrubby round the neck; pale blue muslin scarves, worn with the point down the back, and draped over the collar; Scout belts and haversacks; stretcher slings; water bottles, red tam-o'-shanters well stuffed with paper to make them stand up, and, of course, staves. The captain was distinguished by a navy blue tam-o'-shanter.

First Aid was soon added to the activities, and armed with splints and a stretcher net, the company would sally forth to look for "accidents". These would be dealt with on the road side, and then all would return through the village, some carrying a much-splinted-and-bandaged stretcher case, others helping those with broken arms or heads; we always believed in being seen.

Cycle parades were another joy, as having wheeled our machines into the village square, we started off to the order of "one-two-three-mount".

Signalling also came in for a share, two Guides would be stationed at the top of the church tower to send messages to the remainder in a field below.

Dispatch carrying and lion hunting were also favourite games, both being very energetic and exciting.

In 1912, we held our first camp; it was by no means a model camp, unless a model of how not to camp. Nevertheless, we loved it, and no one was ill afterwards. The place was an old disused school, consisting of two rooms, one large and one small, and an entrance lobby. In the large room, all the Guides slept on folding beds, and on wet days games were played there also. The small room was used for meals, as the store room, and also at night for the captain's bedroom. In the playground outside a fire was made, and the cooking was done, and here, too, on fine nights, some of the beds were carried out, and we slept under the stars. One night we were awakened by rain, and after covering up our beds with mackintoshes, we decided that if we could protect our heads we need not go in. So, we moved

trestle-tables over the heads of our beds, three beds to a table, and wriggled into our blankets to resume our slumbers. At first all was well, but when the table tops were thoroughly wet, the rain found the cracks, and came down on our heads in streams, so reluctantly we had to take up our beds, and seek the stuffy, but dry atmosphere of the schoolroom.

In the day time we tracked, signalled, and bathed. Except for one girl, who could manage a few strokes, no one could swim, but our greatest effort was a display of life-saving. One girl would go out as far as possible, make a good imitation of swimming, then with a yell throw up her hands, and splash wildly about. The rest would dash out of the water, seize a rope, which we always took with us, tie the loop at one end, and one girl would 'swim' out with the rope, and place it round the other, who was then hauled in, artificial respiration being administered as soon as she reached the shore.

The following account of the German girls visit was written by Fraulein von der Becke in the May number of The Gazette:

Our journey to England has been under a lucky star from beginning to end. We had very good weather on the whole; our crossing both ways was quite smooth. We enjoyed the travelling on the fine steamers of the Norddeutscher-Lloyd. We arrived a little bit tired at Waterloo Station in London, but we soon forgot being tired at the charming welcome we received from our English comrades and some members of the Entertainment Committee, who honoured us by their presence. We soon felt at home in big London, when upon arriving at our lodgings, we found them decorated with spring flowers sent by our comrades. We received lovely surprises everyday messages, receptions, and kind invitations. We have been tasting English hospitality in full draughts . . . The climax of everything was the reception by the Baden-Powell Girl Guides to the German visitors in the Imperial Institute. This was so grand and impressive that some of us will never forget it. We arrived at 7 O'clock, and were received at the door by Miss. Baden-Powell and Mrs. Lumley Holland. Both ladies took me in, and each German was accompanied by an English Girl Guides. We shall always remember the imposing sight of all the English girls lined up in two rows at full Salute. It was a fine sight too, to see the English and German flags on either side of the Girl Guides' flag. We all had tears in our eyes, and felt a lump in our throats, when we were greeted at our entrance

into the hall by the hymn, "Ein fester Burg ist unser Gott", sung in German by Girl Guides standing on the platform. We were equally touched by the kind and heartfelt words of the President and the Chairman. I hope I was able to express my gratitude in my speech. At any rate I think everybody understood that we felt most thankful and touched. We hope that the bonds of friendship between our two organisations will get firmer every year. We shall be proud to receive our English sisters in Germany; we are anxious to see them here soon. In fact, each member of the Baden-Powell Girl Guides can be assured that we shall always give them a most hearty welcome in our country. We shall always bear in mind the solemn and beautiful evening spent with them on Saturday, April 4th, 1914 . . .

GIRL SCOUTS

The 1st Mayfair Troop practising first aid in 1909. The troop was registered by the Scout Secretary for West London, and consisted of three patrols, the Kangaroos, Peewits and Lions. There were 24 Scouts in all, and much of their Scouting was done in Eaton Square.

GIRL SCOUTS

Guides of the 1st Mayfair Company in 1910

Two of the earliest Guides in 1910 rode two miles to their weekly Company meetings.

The Pilgrimage, 1917

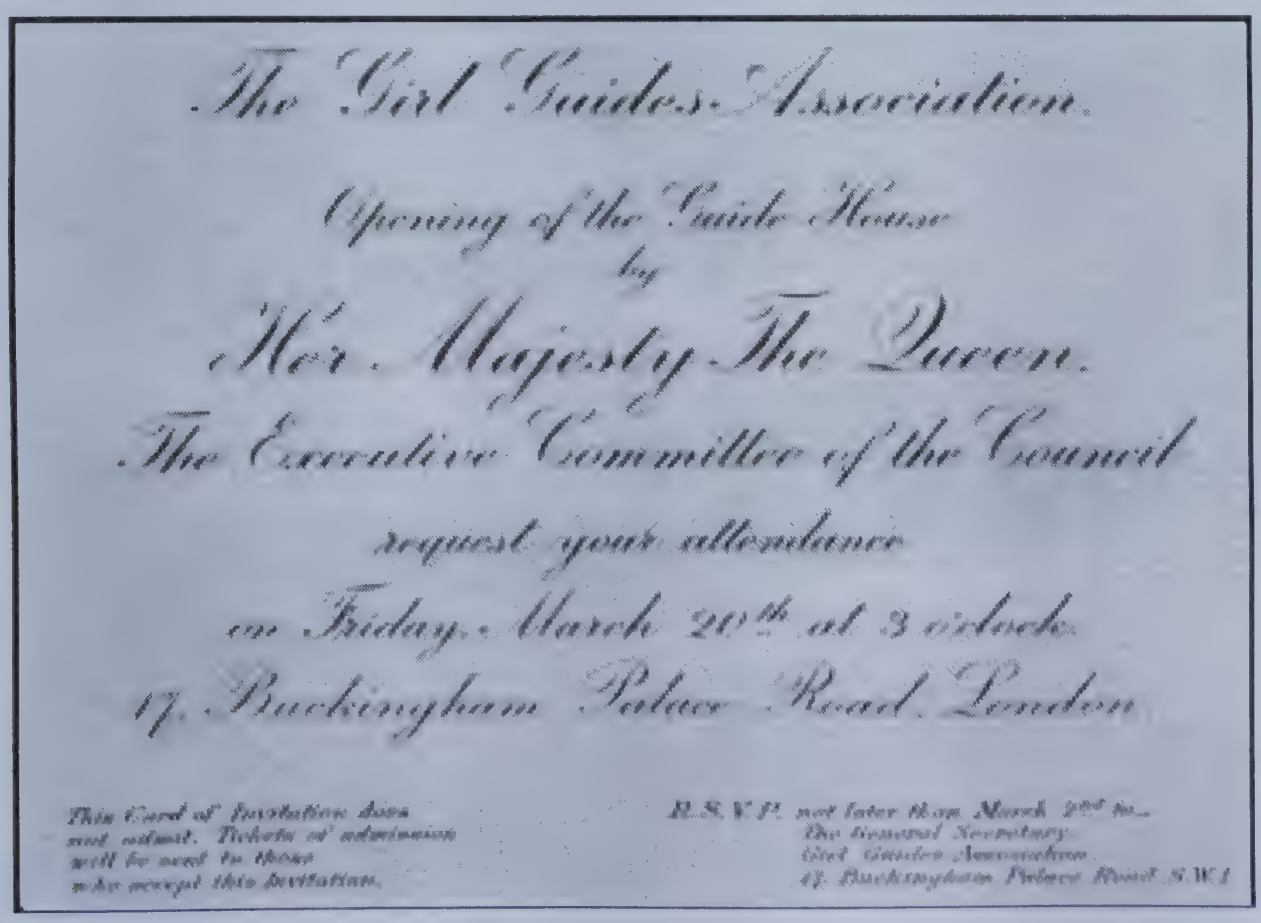
How the new Rationing Scheme will affect uniforms

All uniform sold under the new Rationing Scheme will be treated as civilian clothing, and customers must send the necessary amount of coupons with their orders. We give below a list of the coupons necessary for the Uniforms.

Guiders	*Coupons*	*Guide and Brownie*	*Coupons*
Raincoats and Coats ...	14	Mackintoshes	11
Jacket, Blazer	11	Coats, Showerproof or Pilot Cloth	8
Guider's Dress, Woollen ...	11	*Overall	4 or 6
Guider's Dress, Cotton ...	7	Skirt without bodice ...	5
Guider's Skirt	7	Skirt with bodice	6
Blouse or Sports Shirt ...	5	Blouse or Jumper	3
Guider's Ties	1	Knickers	2
*Stockings	2	*Stockings	1
Collar	1	Ankle Socks	1
2 Handkerchiefs	1	2 Handkerchiefs	1
Scarf	2	Triangular Ties	2
Gloves	2	Gloves	2
Boots or Shoes	5	Slippers or Shoes	3
Cardigan or Jersey ...	5		

Cotton Material, 36 in., per yard ... 2 Coupons
Woollen Material, 36 in., per yard ... 3 Coupons
Knitting Wool, 2 ozs. ... ... 1 Coupon

**Overalls—up to and including 39-in., 4 coupons; over, 6 coupons.*
Jersey—up to and including 34-in. chest, 3 coupons; over, 5 coupons.
Stockings—up to and including 9½-in., 1 coupon; over, 2 coupons.


The Girl Guides Association.

Opening of the Guide House
by
Her Majesty The Queen.

The Executive Committee of the Council
request your attendance
on Friday, March 20th at 3 o'clock
17, Buckingham Palace Road, London.

This Card of Invitation does not admit. Tickets of admission will be sent to those who accept this Invitation.

R.S.V.P. not later than March 20th to—
The General Secretary,
Girl Guides Association,
17, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1

_____

of the

_____

AS A QUEEN'S GUIDE you have prepared yourself for service to God and your fellowmen and have shown yourself a true member of the great Guide Sisterhood. This will help to make your journey through life a joyous adventure. I congratulate you and wish you Godspeed.

Elizabeth R.

Queen's Guide Award

This is to Certify that

_____

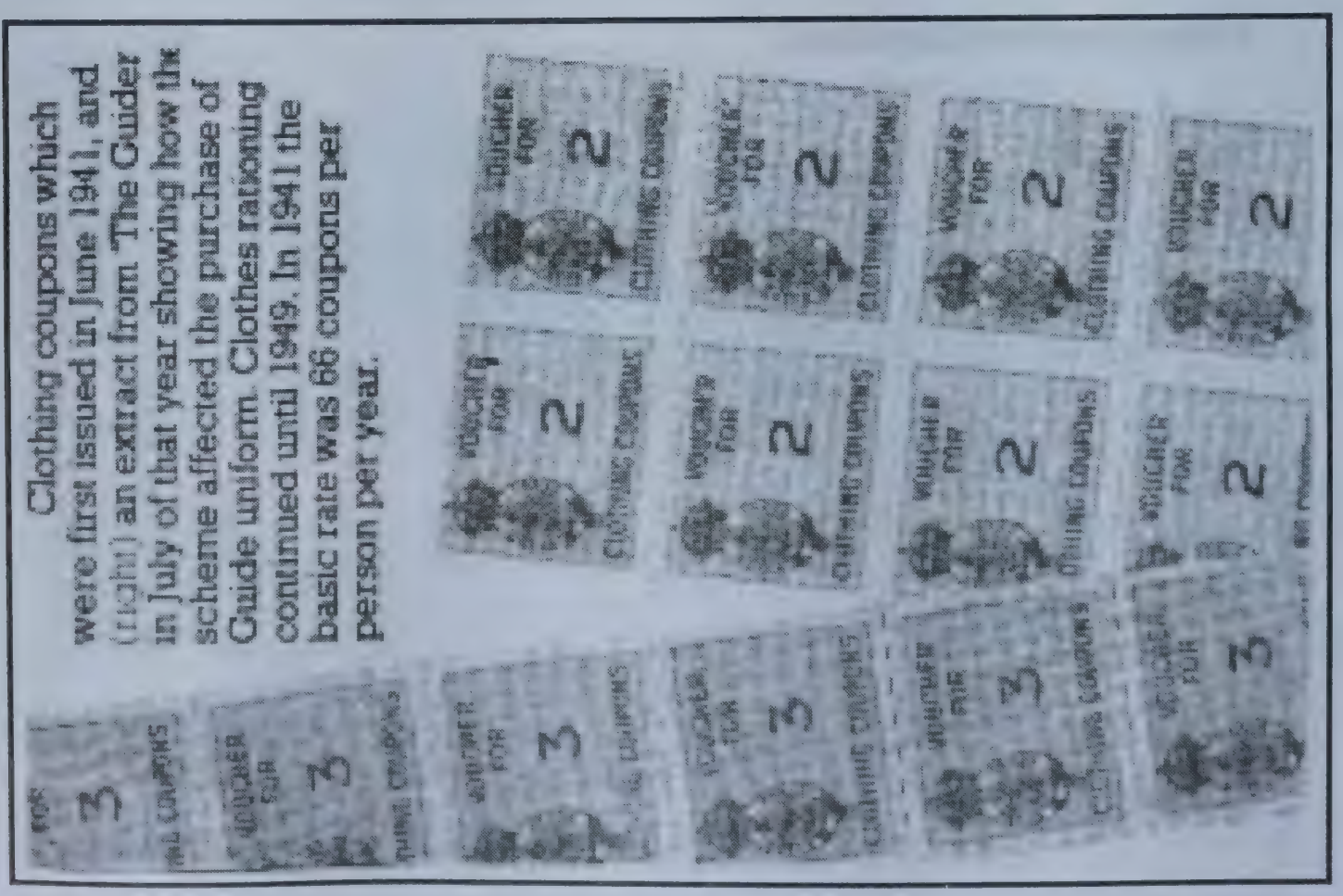
_____

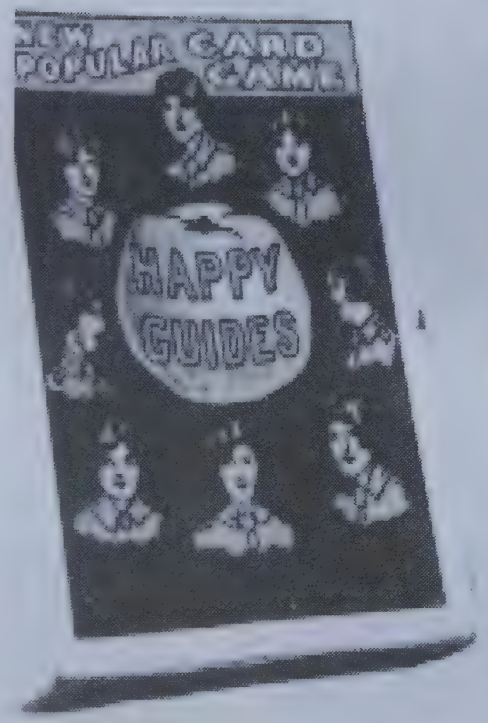
has passed this test

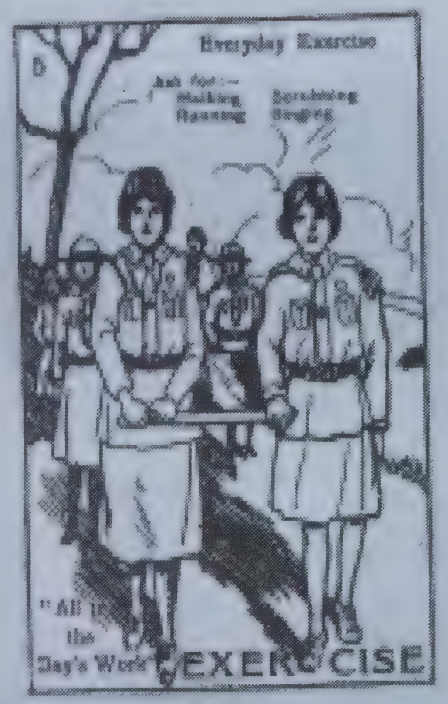
_____

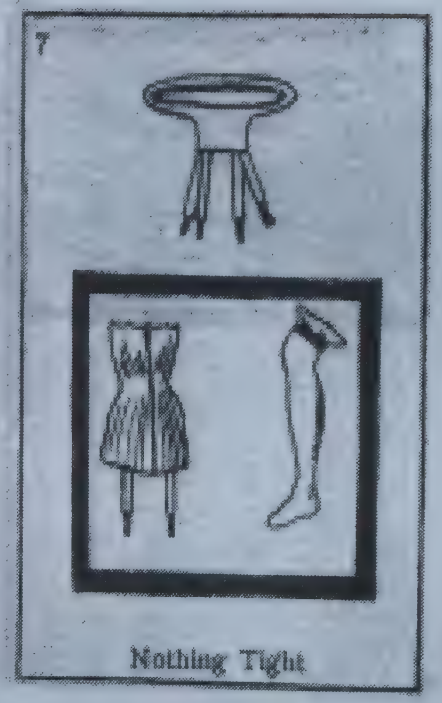
_____

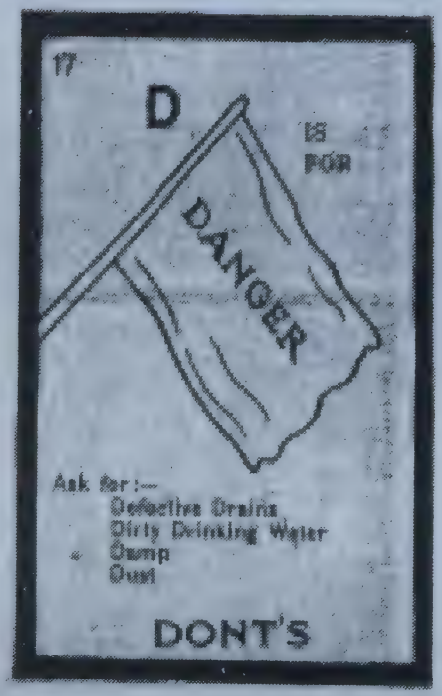
Three Queen's Guide Certificates
from 1946 to the present day.

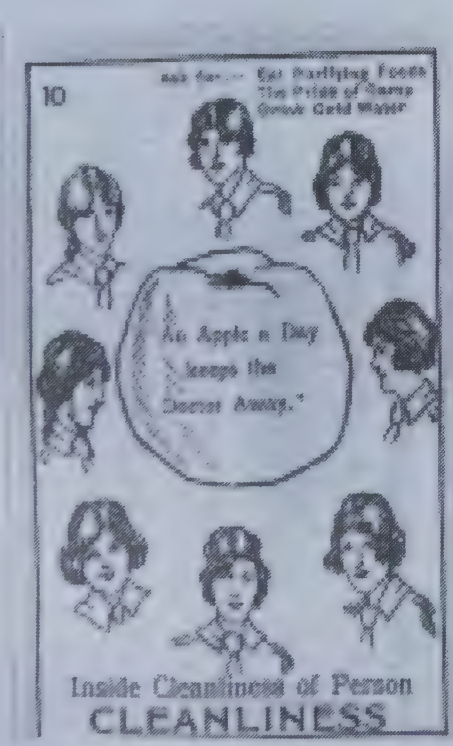

Clothing coupons which were first issued in June 1941, and (right) an extract from The Guider in July of that year showing how the scheme affected the purchase of Guide uniform. Clothes rationing continued until 1949. In 1941 the basic rate was 66 coupons per person per year.

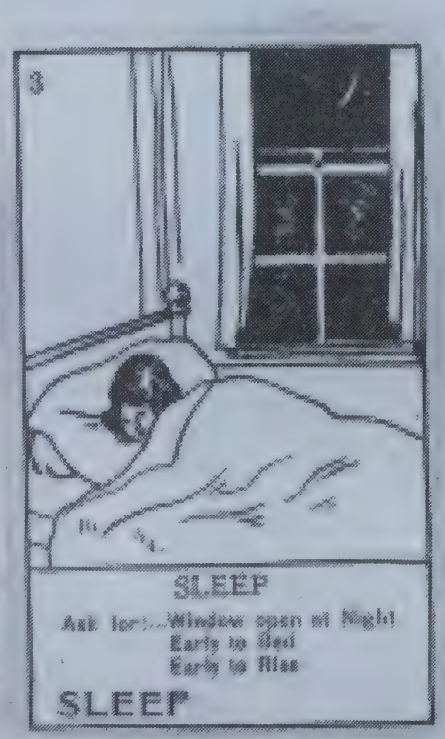


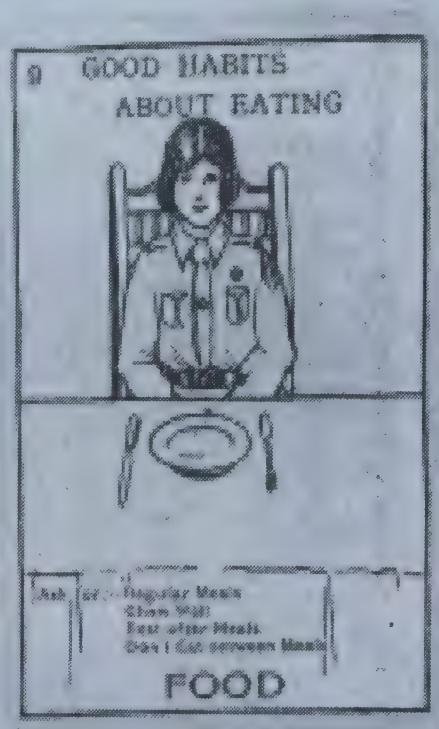


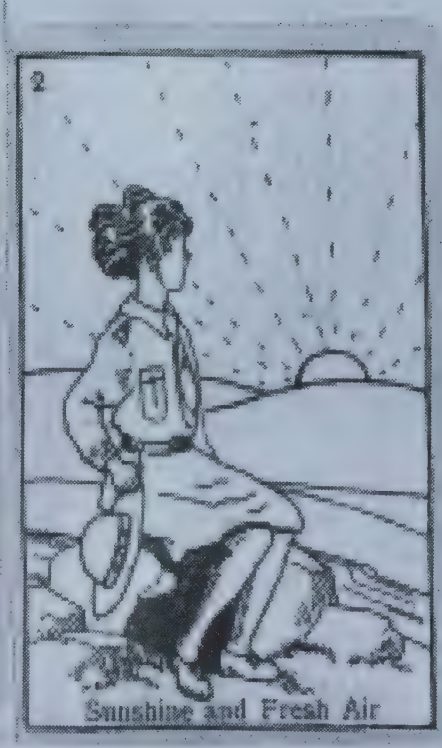












Guide ephemera : the "Happy Guides" card game dates from the early 1920s

The Guiding card - Game' from the early 1950s.

1st Herne Bay Company Girl Guides

Rangers ..... Brownies

July 1927 (Reg)

Jubilee Bonfires. J13-1935.

From a Guide :

My Guide Company attached to Dalziel North Church in UK. My Guide captain owned a county estate in Symington Lankshire.

At the Jubilee celebrations to king George V and Queen Mary, bonfires were to lit on hill tops around the country at midnight. One was to lit on tinfo Hill near symington by the symington Scouts.

Captain's father arranged transport from Mothewell to the guides and it was very new experience for us to sleep on the floor on hay or straw filled bags.

This was no problem as after tea we had a long walk before starting to climb in to. One of the Guides assisted a scout to light the fire. It was dark as we come home and walked to the village hall which was our camp.

Next morning after breakfast, we went to captain's home where there was a Private Tennis court and some of us were introduced to the game. Her younger brother brought large enamel pails of home made lemonade and biscuits for us.

Quiet an experience!

Many of the girls had never been in the country before and I am sure like me they would never forget the time we had, thanks to our caring Guide captain and Guider.

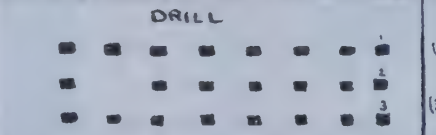
Sadly, I do not know if any of the guides of that time are still alive. I am now 88.

Location - Scotland

RANGER AND SEA RANGER PRE-SERVICE TRAINING SCHEME

H.E.S. BASIC TRAINING HINTS.

DRILL



SQUAD FALL IN (ONE BLANK FILE) MARCH TO LEFT OF MARKER, AND FALL IN, IN 3 RANKS, AND STAND AT EASE

SQUAD. ATTEN-SHUN.

RIGHT DRESS. RIGHT HAND MAN STANDS FAST.

EYES FRONT

RIGHT TURN

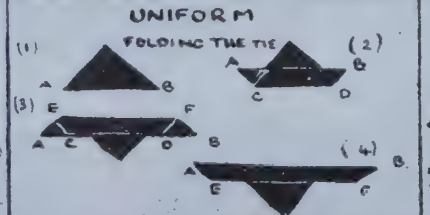
LEFT TURN

ABOUT TURN

SQUAD. DIS-MISS.

(TURN TO RIGHT. PAUSE. SALUTE - GO.)

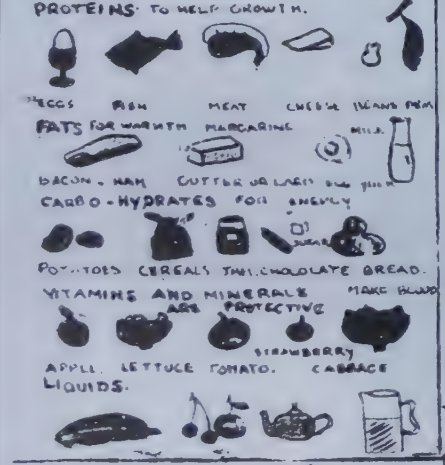
UNIFORM



LAY TIE FACE DOWNWARDS (COUNTY BADGE ON TABLE). FOLD A-B TOWARDS POINT AND LEAVE ABOUT 6 - 7 INCHES FOR PEAK. TURN OVER AND FOLD C-D ON TO A-B AND E-F ON TO A-B.

RANGERS - NAVY BLUE SCARF - RED WOGGLE.
SEA RANGERS - BLACK SCARF. ROYAL BLUE WOGGLE.

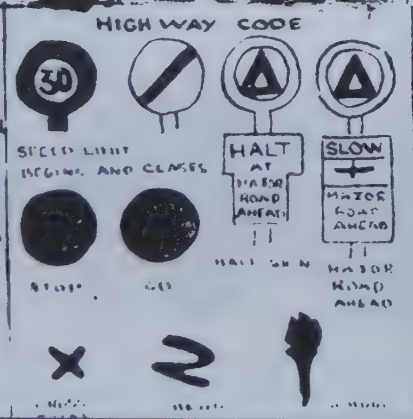
FOOD



HEALTH

SEMAPHORE

HIGHWAY CODE



DISCIPLINE

1. QUICK RESPONSE.
2. DRILL.
3. REGULAR ATTENDANCE
4. CORRECT UNIFORM.
5. PUNCTUALITY AND RELIABILITY.

FITNESS.

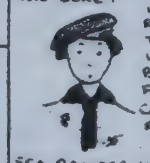
1. KEEPING FIT.
2. EXERCISE.
3. HEALTH AND HYCIENE.

(YOU CANNOT GIVE YOUR BEST SERVICE UNLESS YOU ARE FIT AND WELL)

MESSENGER WORK.

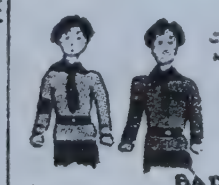
1. MEMORISING MESSAGES.
2. TELEPHONING.
3. WRITING MESSAGES.
4. HIGHWAY CODE.
5. SIGNALLING.

UNIFORM



IS NAVY BLUE WITH A CLOTH RANGER BADGE WORN ON THE LEFT SIDE (ABOVE THE LEFT EAR). BERET IS PULLED WELL FORWARD (AS WORN IN TANK CORPS) WITH FULLNESS OVER RIGHT SIDE.

SEA RANGER HATS WITH TALLY BAND ARE WORN TURNED UP ALL ROUND EXCEPT IN FRONT, AND NOT WORN ON BACK OF HEAD



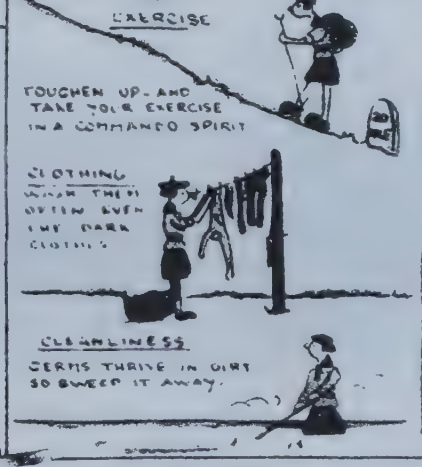
JERSEYS
GREY FOR RANGERS
NAVY BLUE FOR 'SEAS'

SHIRTS
GREY FOR RANGERS
WHITE FOR 'SEAS'

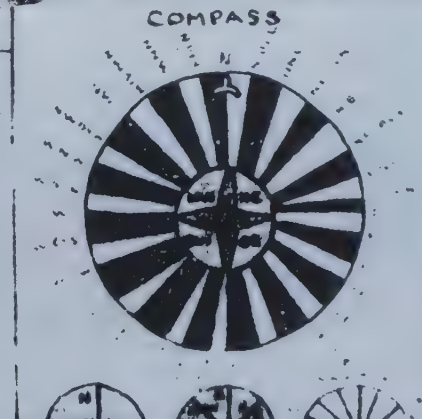
SKIRTS
NAVY BLUE

BADGES
H.E.S. ARMLET WORN ON RIGHT ARM.
FIRST AIDER - R.L.S.S. - SIGNALLING TRANSMITTER AND A.B. BADGES WORN ON ARMLET ON LEFT ARM AFTER QUALIFYING THOSE WHO ARE MEMBERS OF B.R.C.S. & S.J.A.B. & A.R.P. SHOULD WEAR SOCIETIES BADGE AS UNIFORM

HEALTH

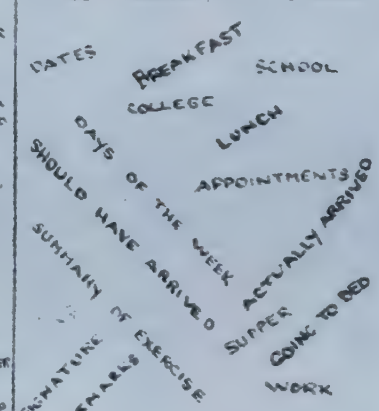

EXERCISE
TOUCHEN UP AND TAKE YOUR EXERCISE IN A COMMANDO SPIRIT
CLOTHING
WASH THEM OFTEN EVEN THE DARK CLOTHES
CLEANLINESS
GERMS THRIVE IN DIRT SO SWEEP IT AWAY.

COMPASS



PUNCTUALITY CHARTS

KEEP A DETAILED DAILY RECORD FOR TWO WEEKS OR LONGER UNTIL AN UNBROKEN RECORD FOR A WEEK CAN BE PRODUCED. THIS TO INCLUDE:



SIX HINTS FOR HEALTH

1. RIGHT THINKING FOR THE MIND LARGELY CONTROLS THE BODY.
2. OBEY NATURES LAWS AS CLOSELY AS POSSIBLE
3. TEMPERANCE RATHER THAN ABSTINENCE OR EXCESS, IN ALL THINGS.
4. DON'T WORRY. IT IS WORRY THAT KILLS, NOT WORK
5. CONCENIAL OCCUPATION AND FRIENDS.
6. MENTAL AND PHYSICAL CLEANLINESS BRINGS SERENITY!

PATHFINDING

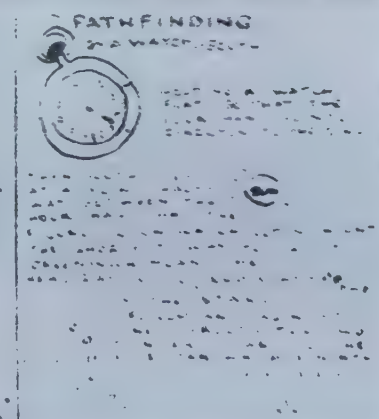


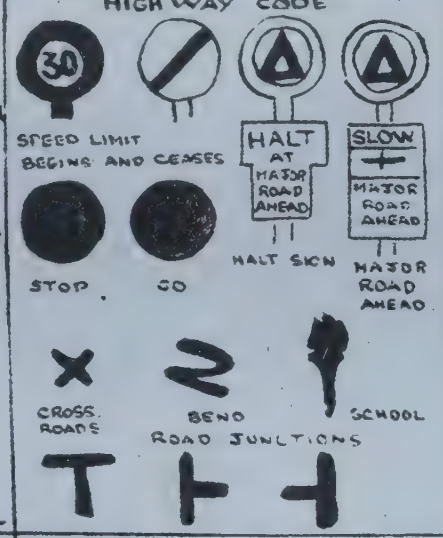
Chart for the Home Emergency Scheme for Rangers. This was a war-time plan to meet a war-time need, requiring a high standard of discipline, fitness and all round usefulness, which began in 1940. Its aim was to prepare Rangers for National Service. Those who qualified were issued with HES armlets.

SEMAPHORE

Z---- MORSE

A.-	F..-.	K-.-	P.--.	U..-
B-...	G--.	L.-..	Q--.-	V...-
C-.-.	H....	M--	R.-.	W.--
D-..	I..	N-.	S...	X-..-
E.	J.---.	O---	T-	Y-.--

HIGH WAY CODE

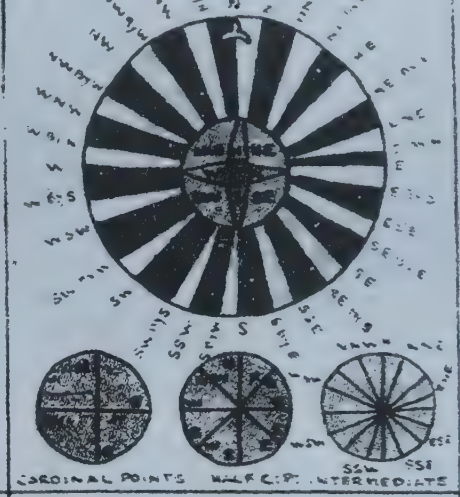


YOU ARE FIT AND WELL

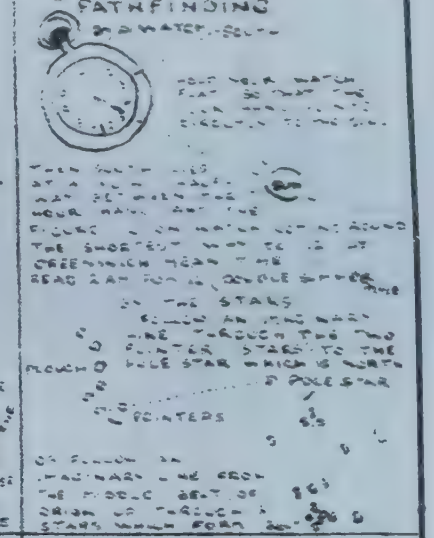
MESSENGER WORK.

1. MEMORISING MESSAGES.
2. TELEPHONING.
3. WRITING MESSAGES.
4. HIGHWAY CODE.
5. SIGNALLING.
6. COMPASS DIRECTIONS AND PATHFINDING.

COMPASS

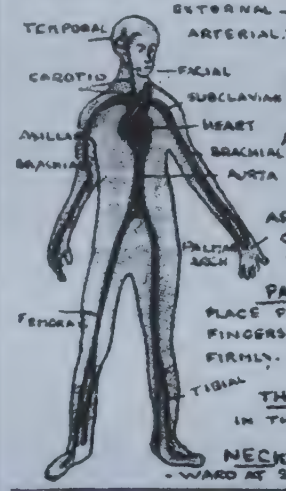


PATHFINDING



SEVERE BLEEDING.

BLEEDING MAY BE EITHER INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL - AND MAY BE:- ARTERIAL. VENOUS. CAPILLARY



TREATMENT

HEAD APPLY FIELD DRESSING - BANDAGE

ARM PIT COMPRESS DOWNWARDS AND BACKWARDS

ARM OR INNER COMPRESS THE ARTERY BY HAND

PALM OF HAND PLACE PAD AND CLOSE THE FINGERS OVER IT. BANDAGE FIRMLY.

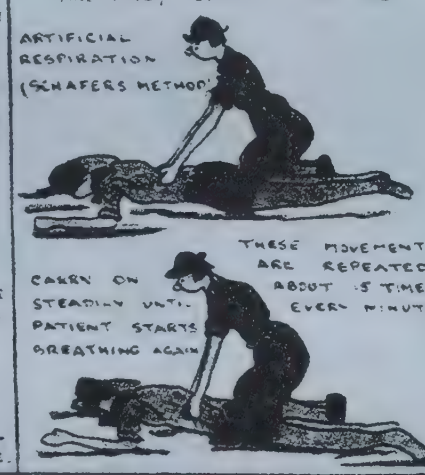
THIGH PRESSURE IN THE GROIN

NECK PRESSURE BACKWARD AT SIDE OF WINDPIPE.

SUFFOCATION AND SHOCK

WHEN IN DOUBT TREAT FOR SHOCK AND APPLY WARMTH AND REST

ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION (SCHAFERS METHOD)



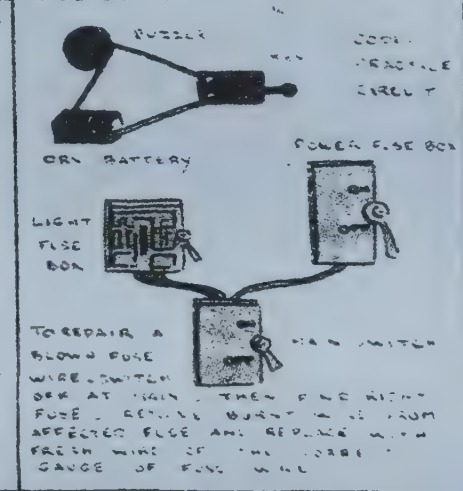
THESE MOVEMENTS ARE REPEATED ABOUT 15 TIMES EVERY MINUTE

CARRY ON STEADILY UNTIL PATIENT STARTS BREATHING AGAIN

EMERGENCIES

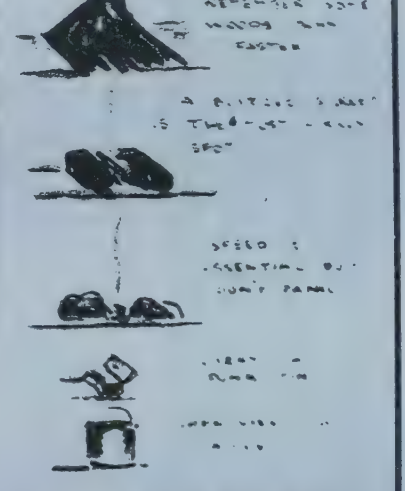
1. OUTBREAK OF FIRE.
2. SEVERE BLEEDING.
3. GAS ATTACK
4. SUFFOCATION.
5. SHOCK. PRODUCE A STIMULANT IN 20 MINUTES ON OUTDOOR FIRE
6. ELECTRICAL BREAKDOWN ASSEMBLING A BUZZER

ELECTRICAL REPAIRS AND ASSEMBLING A BUZZER



TO REPAIR A BLOWN FUSE WIRE - SWITCH OFF AT MAIN - THEN FIND RIGHT FUSE - REMOVE BURNT WIRE FROM AFFECTED FUSE AND REPLACE WITH FRESH WIRE OF THE CORRECT GAUGE OF FUSE WIRE

OUTDOOR FIRE IN 20 MINUTES



PRE-ENROLMENT TEST.

1. HAVE PASSED THE GUIDE TENDERFOOT TEST AND HAVE STUDIED THE LAW AND PROMISE FROM A RANGER POINT OF VIEW.
2. KNOW THE GUIDE WORLD FLAG AND WHAT IT STANDS FOR
3. ATTEND H.E.S. TRAINING REGULARLY FOR 3 MONTHS.

(ADDITIONAL FOR SEA RANGERS:- BE ABLE TO SWIM 50 YARDS.)

SPECIALISED SECTIONS.

A SCHEME OF SPECIALISED TRAINING FOR RANGERS OR SEA RANGER WITH HAVE WORKED AT THE H.E.S BASIC TRAINING FOR AT LEAST ONE YEAR

1.	2.	3.	4	5	6.	n
HOME NURSING	NURSING SERVICE	CHILD WELFARE	CULTURAL	COAST AND RIVER	OUTDOOR	COMMUNITY SERVICE CITIZENSHIP
COOKING AND CATERING	FIRST AID. HOME NURSING.	CHILD STUDY. INFANT AND CHILD WELFARE.	ART. DANCING	COAST AND RIVER CERTIFICATE	ASTRONOMER CAMPCRAFT	AIRWOMAN FIRE LIFE CIVIL DEFENCE
DRESSMAKER.	HYGIENE	DRAMA	SAVING	EXPLORER		EMBULENCE FOOD
ELECTRICIAN	SAMARITAN.	PLAY	HANDWORK.	MARINER	LANDGIRL	
FINISHER		LEADERSHIP	MUSIC	SEA LORE		
HANDYWOMAN			LITERATURE	SEAMANSHIP		
HOUSECRAFT						

THESE ARE TO BE REMARKED AS SUGGESTIONS FOR TRAINING COURSES

A CERTIFICATE WILL BE GIVEN FOR EACH SECTION WHERE A TEST IN ANY ONE SUBJECT HAS BEEN PASSED.

SEA RANGERS.

AB TEST

2. HEAD KNOTS AT BEND AND HALF HITCH BEFORE

3. DESCRIPTION OF SQUARE SAIL

4. THE DIFFERENT SERVICES PLACED BY DIFFERENT NATIONS

5. ANY FIVE OF THE TYPES OF CRAFT

6. SIX TYPES OF CRAFT

7. SIX KNOTS

8. SIX POINTS OF SAILING AND SIX MEANINGS OF THE WORDS

9. USE OF [illegible] A BOAT WITH MAIN SHEET

10. BOW A BOAT WITH OARS

11. TAKE A BOAT FAST.

ANNIE HOPKINS 1943.

To win and lose a game well is a better achievement than the gaining of any quantity of badges.

Guiding and Ourselves by M. A. Campell, 1928

A medley of badges ranging from 1910 to the present day.

Ranger badges gained by Peggy Dixon, and decorated with Ranger All-Round Cords.
The badges within the cords are:
Row 1 Ranger Company Name Tape; Row 2 Local Knowledge, Book Lover; Row 3 Samaritan (later Emergency Helper), County Name Tape, Nurse; Row 4 Folk Dancer, Astronomer, Ranger 2nd Class, Electrical Engineer, Embroideress; Row 5 Homecraft (Trade Badge), Sick Nurse, Guide Artist.
The badges outside the Cords are:
Row 1 Brownie Six Emblem, Guide Patrol Emblem;
Row 2 Cook, Laundress; Row 3 Ranger Patrol Emblem.

Chapter - 8

THE ROSEBUDS

The Rosebud Pack of Much Haddam, Hertfordshire, in 1914.

'Brownies' they were 'Rosebuds'. The idea was that Rosebuds would grow up to be Roses, but very sensibly those children of long ago pointed out that they did not want to become Roses, they wanted to become Guides... and, what's more, they wanted to do everything the Guides did.

Rosebuds were first mentioned in May 1914 and their uniform was not at all like yours today. They wore dark blue shirts with knitted jerseys and knitted caps or 'tams'. Sometimes they had a white haversack slung over one shoulder, just like the Guides at that time, and sometimes they wore sailor hats. They were allowed to wear pale blue hair ribbons.

A Rosebud saluted with two fingers because she only made two promises :

"On my honour I promise that I will do my best:

1) to do my duty to God and the King:

2) to do a Good Turn for somebody every day."

There were no Brown Owls or Brownie Guiders at first; instead, Guide Patrol Leaders organised Rosebuds because "Captains cannot do all the work themselves". Rosebuds were asked the following question: 'Dubesor a uoyera?" to which every Rosebud who knew anything about, anything would answer proudly "Duba mail" If you do not already know what those words mean, (and I'm sure some of you will) you can work it out by starting at the wrong end and working backwards.

What did Rosebuds do ? Well, they learned which flags make up the Union jack and how to fly it, and they practised making many different kinds of knots, besides learning which one to use for what purpose. When the first World War broke out Rosebuds helped by crocheting mittens or scarves for the soldiers, rolling bandages and collecting magazines. They had their own special badge which Agnes Baden-Powell, the Founder's sister, designed for them.

Two smart Brownies of 1916 in navy blue home-made dresses, with brown knitted Tam o'Shanters.

By January 1915 people were beginning to suggest that a better name could be found for Rosebuds, but it had to be "attractive and at the same time dignified". The various suggestions made included names such as 'Buds', Bantams', Skylarks', and 'Bees.

'As B-P. tried to think of a better name for the Rosebuds, he thought of the time when people believed in Brownies, the friendly, busy little fairy folk who crept into houses before anyone was awake and secretly did all the jobs that needed. He remembered the story of Betty and Tommy who went out to find a Brownie. Then he knew that "Brownies" would be a good name for people who wanted to be friends and have fun being ready to help in all kinds of ways.

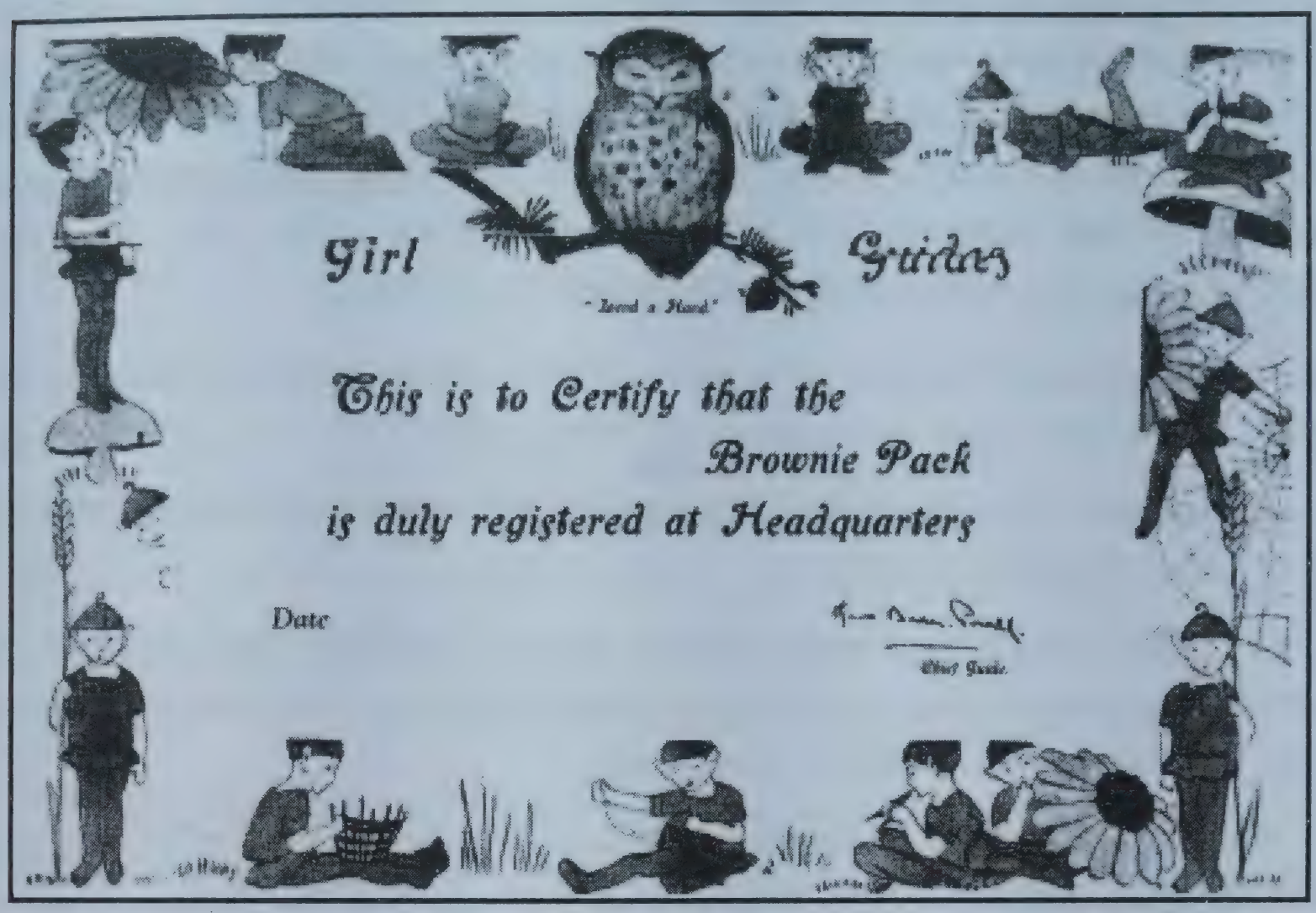
In those days packs were very large, thirty or forty Brownies being the usual number; there were even some packs of ninety members!

The patrols were soon changed into "Sixes"; but the leaders of the Sixes were generally full-blown Guides.

In 1918, the warrant standard for Brown Owls was agreed upon, and Commissioners were urged to see that packs should be connected, even if in a remote way, with their respective companies.

The first conference for Brown Owls was held at Cambridge in April 1921. This conference agreed on the methods of training, and the Brown Owls here assembled bestowed the title of "Great Brown Owl" on the Head of Brownies.

Brownies at a rally, sometime between 1916 and 1920.



The Brownies have become such an integral part of the Guide Movement that it is difficult to imagine how it could ever have existed without them. Every year brings a very large increase in the number of children who flock into the Brownie packs, and every year establishes better and closer co-operation between the Brownie packs and the Guide companies for which they form the feeding grounds.

But by degrees the call was heard by younger children. Little sisters wanted to do what their elders did and, besides, it was sometimes impossible for the big members of the family to "come to Guides" unless they brought the smaller ones with them. So, round about the edge of every Guide company, there came to be a fringe of smaller girls whose ages varied from four to ten, and whose one ambition was to be Guides and to do everything the Guides did. As time went on, it became impossible to ignore them - they were always there, undaunted, importunate, pleading to be allowed to join, and at last the grown-ups felt that

GIRL GUIDES.

BROWN OWL'S WARRANT.

Miss Jessie Harvey, 76 Pretoria Road, Canning Town, E.16,
of the 9th B. Canning Town (St. Matthias) Pack
having shown herself duly qualified in the required Tests is
hereby authorised to act as BROWN OWL in the Girl Guides

London
Dated 6th May 1922

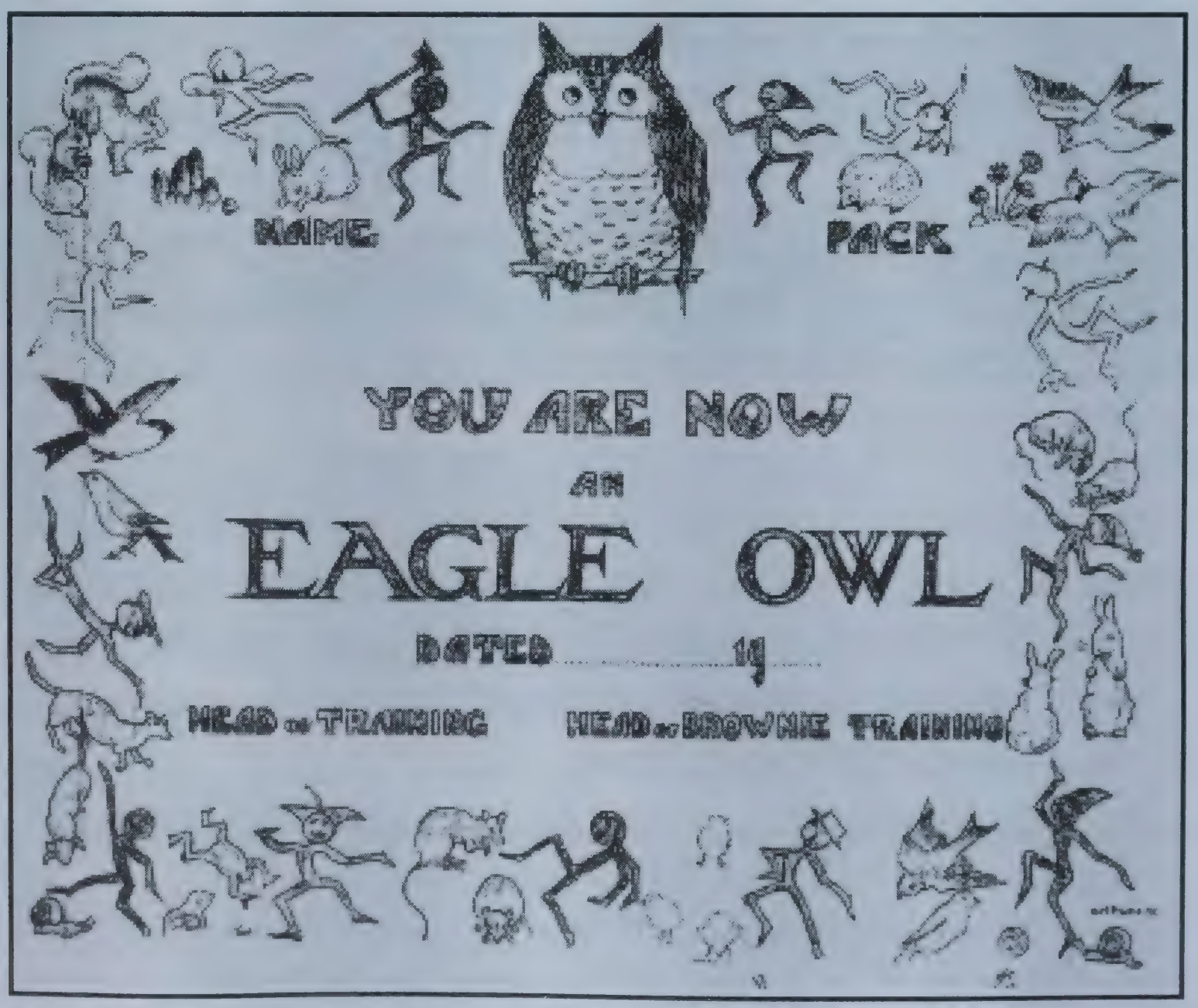
Chief Guide.

something would have to be done to satisfy them. Besides, many of the grown-ups began to realise that a good deal of the training they were giving the Guides was wasted because it did not start early enough, and that they could accomplish more if they could begin to sow the seed of good habits while the soil was yet fallow. The Brownie was the indigenous fairy of English folk lore, whose favourite form of manifestation seems to have been doing surprise "good turns" to harassed housewives, but who was not without a touch of mischief in his composition.

This conception seemed to suit the busy, active, far from "flower-like" children who were clamouring to be Guides. They at once took to the name of Brownies, and Brownies they have remained to this day.

In December 1915, a "Constitution" for Brownies appeared in *The Gazette*. Six or eight Brownies were to form a patrol, each of which would be called after the name of some British tree; the leader of the Patrol was to be "a selected and efficient Girl Guide." Two or more patrols would constitute a company, the head of which would be called the "Company Leader," and she must not be less than seventeen years of age. These were the precursors of the "Brown Owls" of modern times.

The colour of the uniform was to be brown, but blue was still allowed, and for several years Brownies might wear either colour. The badge was a metal acorn bearing the letter B; a second-class Brownie added leaves to her badge, and a first-class Brownie had the motto as well. More lasting than any of these details was the inclusion of Juliana Horatia Ewing's story of Tommy and Betty and the Wise Brown Owl, on which the idea of the Brownies was built up.



An Eagle Owl certificate in use from the 1920s to the 1960s - Eagle Owl was the name given to a qualified trainer of Brownie Leaders.

A Brownie Six wand

Pixie used in the 1920s

Above. Brownie Promise Badges from 1914 to the present day. Row 1 Rosebud brooch (1914) designed by Agnes Baden-Powell, Acorn (1915-16), Cloth Entrance Badge (1917-1919); Row 2 Metal Brownie Man on bar (1919-1967) with a break during World War II when labour was at such a premium that the badge was no longer cut out, and thus became a solid oval or rectangle in shape. Metal of any kind became so scarce that Brownies were allowed to invent their own Promise Badges for a time; Row 3 Metal Brownie Man (post World War 11-1967), Hollow Trefoil incorporating Brownie Man in order to bring the Section into line with the rest of the Movement, Solid Trefoil background (1971 onwards).

By December 1915, the name 'Brownie' was decided upon, and the Brownies constitution was approved and printed in full so, you see, Rosebuds did not last very long as Rosebuds, but 'Brownies' have been reorganised and accepted for years and years.

◆◆◆◆◆

The Magical Brownie World, an introduction to guiding - 1930's - Scotland

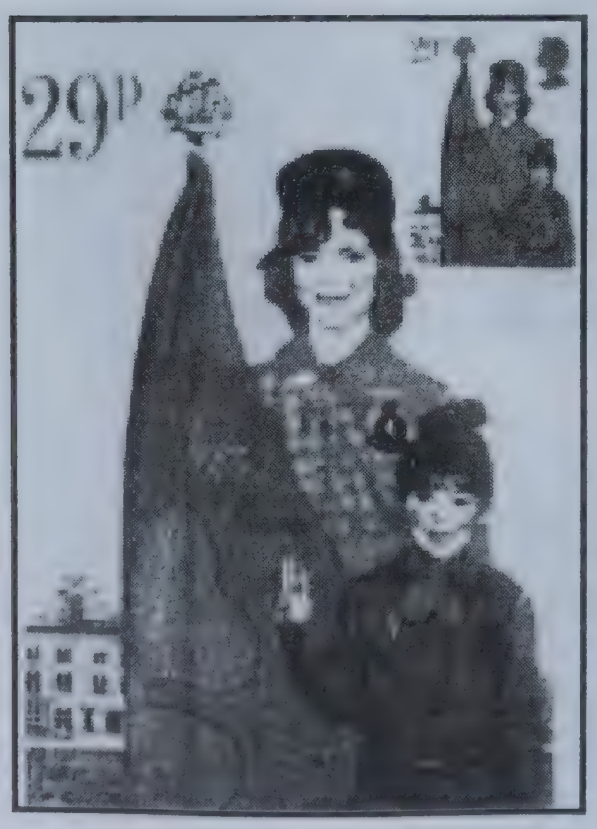
We entered the Magic Brownie world in 1930 - a wonderful experience for me as shy only child - and over the next 4 or 5 years in the school hall, when we had inspection by Brown Owl and Tawny owl of our nails and generally tidy appearance.

We played games a lot and of course kept our Brownie badge shining bright. We eventually had most impressive 'Flying up' ceremony to 1st Monifieth guides taken by the countless of Southesk at whose estate, kinnaird castle. We ultimately had many happy camps.

On joining guides we were allocated to patrols and our patrol leader encouraged us to work hard in various competitions. Weekly meetings were very varied teachings to be observant and to help others. Teams were entered in Arbroalt which was also the venue for country dance held by friendly scout groups and we enjoyed meeting other scouts and guides, we were encouraged to attend rallies of Angus Guides and formed companies, some of whom joined us later in camp.

- By Edna Collins and Betty Cairns

◆◆◆◆◆



The first Guide postage stamp issued by the British Post Office. It was one of four which the Post Office issued on the theme of British Youth Organisations which have grown into worldwide Movements. The stamp went on sale on March 24th 1982. The other three youth organisations featured were the Boys' and the Girls' Brigades, and the Scout Association.

Thirty Years Ago

by D. H. Nicholson

Just Thirty years ago I was enrolled as a Brownie. I don't remember very much about it except that I was supposed to be an 'ever helpful Imp.' I do remember going to Brownie Revels (held in a school because it rained) and being so overcome with shyness in such a crowd that I was quite the 'quietest shrimp' that ever was. Brownies wore beehive-shaped straw hats in those days, and as mine was rather too big for me. I had difficulty in seeing out under the brim.

My first Guide uniform would look very old - fashioned nowadays. A navy blue blouse was tucked inside a heavy serge skirt with two patch pockets; later, when we changed to full length tunics. I badly missed those skirt pockets, which were always bulging with all the things I considered absolutely necessary If I was to 'Be Prepared'. Then there were thick black woolen stockings and black shoes, and black ribbon bows on the ends of my plaits (we would never have dreamed of wearing coloured slides or ribbons). Of Course, the most conspicuous item was the hat, with its hard wide brim, kept stiff and flat by frequent ironing under a damp cloth. We also wore brown leather gauntiet gloves, and leaders carried Patrol Flags; it required some skill to ride a bicycle and manage a patrol flag at the same time.

I have been trying hard to think of any real differences between Guiding in the 1920's and the 1950's. The tests were slightly different and we worked for Gold Cords instead of the Queen's Guide Badge, but apart from the uniform things were much the same. Guiding was just as much fun then as it is now and will be in another thirty years, I expect.

Chapter - 9
EXTENSION BRANCH

"Extensions" have only dealt with companies and packs for the physically and mentally defective children.

People concerned with the education of physically or mentally defective children are always on the lookout for something which will give them an incentive to use and develop their powers, and far-sighted educators were not slow in recognising the value of Guiding in this respect.

An All-Austrlia Extension Camp was held nearby, with visitors from Canada and New Zealand.

As far back as 1910 a company of deaf and dumb girls was formed in the Royal Cross School, Preston. On February 15th, 1914, a company was registered at the School for the Blind, Wavertree, Liverpool. Miss. Agnes Allen, the Lady Superintendent, was the captain. About the same time Newcastle started a crippled company.

At the largest children's hospital in the world - Queen Mary's, Garshalton, Surrey - both Boy and Girl Scouts were started by Dr. Griffen in 1909. The girls' company lapsed for a time, but was re-started a few years later by Miss. Janet Allan, and the hospital now forms a complete district, including five Guide companies, six Brownie packs, and a Ranger company of nurses.

The Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education, the Board of Control, the L.C.C, and many other authorities have given Extension Guiding every encouragement and help, as have done also many eminent doctors and Heads of Institutions.

In 1929, a monthly Braille magazine for blind Scouts and Guides was published by the kindness of the National Institute for the Blind.

In the London Singing and Country Dance Festival, open to all companies, in 1929, a blind Ranger company won the country dance competition, and a blind Guide company came in third for singing. Through the Blind Post Ranger companies a new interest arid comradeship has sprung up for many of the adult blind.

Girl Scouts in the Philipines assist in a nutrition project

In 1924, the first public meeting dealing with Extension Guiding was held in London, while 1925 saw the first one-day Extension conference. Since then an Extension Training Week has been held every other year at Fox-lease, or at Waddow. Annual training days in London have also been arranged.

It was in 1925 that a hospital almoner asked if something could be done for the crippled child of Brownie age living in her own home, as the years between 8 and 11 are very difficult ones for an invalid child. Post Brownies therefore came into being, and there is no doubt that the scheme has brought happiness to many children. One Post Brownie says that she is keeping her monthly letters from the Post Brown Owl so that she may show them to her grandchildren. Another says that whenever the family are feeling depressed or sad, the Brownie letters are produced to cheer them up.

By 1926 there were 140 Extensions and Post companies, and it was found necessary to divide the branch into definite sections, i.e., for the blind, deaf, Posts, etc., each with its own secretary, working under the Head of the Branch, to advise and help the companies.

Japanese Girl Scouts learn

And finally came many stories of what Post Guiding is doing. A child of fifteen, owing to constant ill-health, had never been to school, and could neither read nor write. Infantile paralysis had left her legs useless, so that she could only drag herself about on her knees; she had never mixed with other children; the family was very poor and the girl felt keenly her inability to earn anything towards their support. This girl became a Post Guide; the local Guiders taught her to read and write, they took her to their company meeting each week, where she made friends with girls of her own age; she was taught a craft, and later earned money regularly through sending work to the Handicraft Depot.

Another girl who had been bedridden for eight years became a Post Ranger. A friend of the Post Guider's was a famous surgeon; he became interested in the girl, and finally in consultation with the local doctor he arranged for her to go to his own hospital for treatment. He performed an operation, and the Ranger, after wearing a spinal jacket for a time, learnt to walk, and finally went to the home of a fellow Post Guide to recuperate. She became a member of the local Ranger company and earned her own living as a clerk.

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An outing for Greek Extension Guides to an airline office

A Blind Guider - who, in 1927, arranged the first blind Post Ranger camp. Since then it has been a regular event. It is difficult to find a more delightful or a happier camp than this, in which blind and seeing Guides work and play together, each pulling her own weight and contributing her bit for the good of the whole.

Extension camping has been increasingly popular each year, and the reports which reach us show how greatly the mental outlook and the health of the Guide have improved during the week or fortnight in camp. One Guide put on so much weight in camp that she had to be fitted with a new spinal jacket when she returned home!

The best memory of guiding, though there are many, one of them is when we had a girl with mild learning disabilities called Justine in the Brownie unit, where I was a Guider, At first she was not very confident in what she could achieve. She came with us on pack Holiday, and managed to complete an assault course and from that day she was more confident in all her physical activities.

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Some thirty crippled, invalid, and blind girls had joined, the company. The first Guiders had no idea of the far-reaching effects of the work that they had undertaken; they saw no further than the fact that by sending letters about Guiding to a few physically defective children, they might make those children a little bit happier, and provide another interest to help to fill up their time. It was a doctor who opened their eyes. He wrote to ask what they were doing, because whatever it was, it was a very definite help to one of his patients - not only making her happier, but improving her general health. The opinions of other medical men were asked, and all agreed that Guiding could do a tremendous amount for physically defective girls of all ages. Steps were therefore taken to enlarge the scheme, making it known far and wide, and doctors, clergy, hospital almoners, and workers for crippled children were informed of its existence. A special company for blind girls was formed (known as the Bartimaeus company), so that company letters could be written in Braille. Post Guiding spread quickly and easily, thanks to the splendid help, not only from those inside the Guide Movement, but also from numbers of men and women outside who have at heart, the welfare of crippled and blind children.

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At the Deaf Camp a deaf Ranger remarked: "It is the one heavenly week when we can understand those around us, and we can join in everything that is going on."

At one of the largest Orthopaedic Hospitals the staff have noticed that the children's cures have been definitely quicker since Scouts and Guides were started in the hospital, the reason being that the children's interest has been aroused, and they now have the will to get better and do their part in getting well.

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The following story of the Extension Branch* is given by Mrs. Claud Fryer (later Lady Fryer), who was her-self the principal begetter and organizer of the scheme, and who has worked for it with unflagging zeal :

The first official recognition of Extension companies appears to have been given in 1918, when the Headquarters Committee resolved "that companies for mentally and physically defective children should be enrolled under special qualifications which may meet the case, such alterations to be submitted to the Headquarters Committee."

(I.C.A.A - Invalid) Children's Aid Association

In 1919, Lady Helen Newcome, then Head of Kindred Societies, found amongst the papers of her predecessor (the late Miss. Messel) a rough outline of a scheme extending Guiding to physically and mentally handicapped children, and to those in orphanages and Rescue Homes. Lady Helen called a committee to consider the scheme, the outcome of which was the formation of the Extension Branch, with

Lady Helen as Head and Mrs. Fryer as Secretary. The first step was to find out how many institution companies were already in existence, and in 1920 it is recorded that twenty two companies were running successfully in institutions and special schools for the blind, deaf, crippled and invalid, three companies in institutions for mental defectives, twelve companies in Rescue Homes and Industrial Schools and sixteen companies in orphanages and Poor Law schools. Information was published in 1920 known as *Guiding in Institutions*, dealing with "Guide training for the physically, morally, and intellectually defective." This little book was distributed to various institutions, and public and voluntary societies, with the result that many new companies were started.

A disabled child receives help

It was obvious from the first that many of the Guides would be unable, for reasons of mental or physical defects., to pass the ordinary tests, so that one of the first duties of the Extension Committee was to prepare a set of alternative tests so as to bring the second class, first class, and all proficiency badges within reach of any Guide, however handicapped. Various special proficiency badges were also authorised, such as handicraft, Braille, etc., in addition to the ordinary badges. The Nurse avell award (now known as the Badge of Fortitude) was instituted, to be given to any crippled or invalid Guide who showed outstanding courage and endurance during pain and suffering.

In May 1921, some I.C.A.A. children living in their own homes expressed a keen desire to be Guides, but they were not well enough to join the local company; almost at the same time a cripple girl, paralysed from the waist downwards, was heard to remark that what she longed for more than anything else was to be a Guide,

In 1949, the World Extension Conference was held at Foxlease. It was heartening to see the courage and cheerfulness of some of the delegates, themselves severely handicapped, who had undertaken long and arduous journeys in order to be present, and

PATROL HIKE

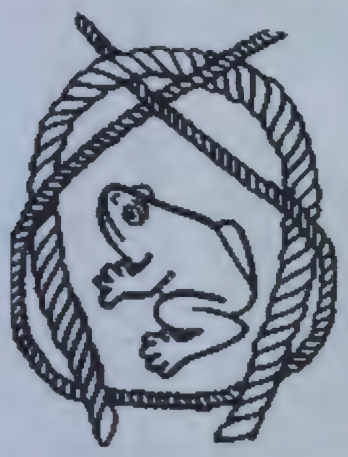
our own children were delighted to meet these Guiders and to get a glimpse of the world-wideness of Guiding, as one Guide wrote later, "I knew before how many countries had Guides, but now I realise more fully how international Guides really are. I was showing how I could do Braille and a Belgian Guider was very interested as she had a company of blind Guides, and now I hope to be able to write to them."

Visually impaired Brownies in Kenya enjoy a dancing game

St. Anne's Pack, Coventry, paying an Easter visit to children in Gulson Hospital - wasn't the Brownie Smile 'Infectious'!

Lady Baden-Powell with handicapped Guides at the World Conference in the Netherlands (1954)

Blind Guides in Nigeria



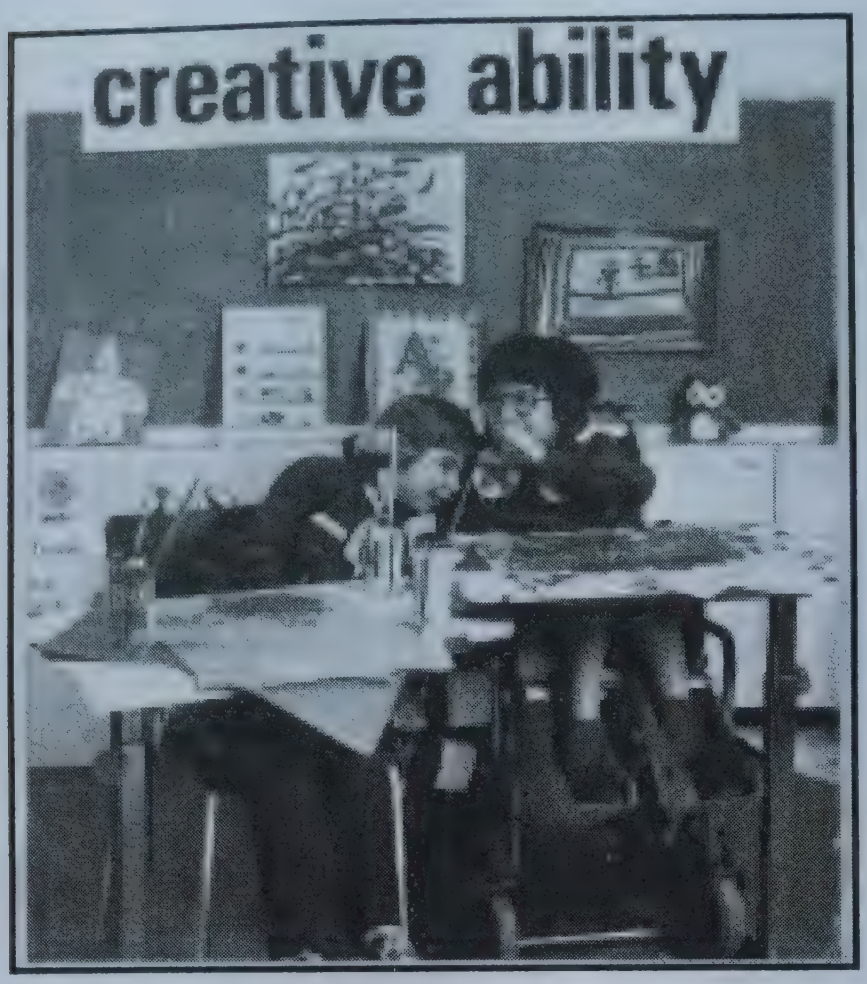
SISU Guiding and Scouting

Handicap Guiding and Scouting, or SISU Guiding and Scouting in Finnish (sisu=guts), is aimed at handicapped children and young people. Mainly these members suffer from defective sight or hearing, or have trouble moving normally.

Denmark - 1st Boroobridge - Brownies

My best memory of Guiding (although there are many ones) is when we had girl with mild learning disabilities called Justline in Brownie unit where I was Guider.

At first she was not very confident in what she could achieve. She came with us on pack Holiday and managed to complete an assault course and from that day on she was more confident in all her physical abilities.



Intelligence

INTELIGENCIA
INTELLIGENCE

Careful thought and discussion helps prepare the Guide to make wise decisions. Opportunity is given for her to put into effect her planning

Chapter - 10
LONE GUIDES

These original Lone Guides adventures in the following reminiscences:-

I vividly remember the day I saw a Boy Scout for the first time. I was walking in Regent's Park with my brother and sister and our governess. At the gates of the Park, I saw a 'bus stop, and a Scout jump off and walk in front of us. People were just beginning to talk about the Boy Scouts, and I was thrilled through and through at the sight. The uniform and the red shoulder knot, the staff with the patrol flag flying from it, all seemed full of romance. I took all my pocket-money out of the little box in the school room and "blew" the lot on *Scouting for Boys* and one or two pamphlets on Scouting. My sister and I became Girl Scouts. Scouting became our one absorbing interest; we got up early to learn signalling and tests; we taught ourselves from books, made our own uniforms, and no "grown-ups" ever helped us or encouraged us. We read and re-read *Scouting for Boys*, and carried out all the instructions therein contained. In the country where we lived for half the year we spent our time camping in the garden behind a hedge; we made a tent and cooked our own food; we never missed a chance of seeing Scouts or attending any meetings or rallies to which we could possibly go.

One day Miss. Baden-Powell came to tea with our grandmother. She had a long talk with my sister and me, and told us about the new Movement the Chief was just starting-the Girl Guides. We were rather horrified when she asked us to join them. We longed to be Scouts, and the Guides sounded so tame. However, she persuaded us that all the best Girl Scouts were joining, so we consented. As we were not at school, and as we lived far out in the country, we became Lone Guides, and joined the Ist Lone company on October 12th, 1912. The company had just been started, and the Captain was Miss. Nesta G. Maude, Silver Fish.

We never spoke of her without adding Silver Fish on to her name, because she was the first Guide in England to earn this decoration and we were immensely proud of the fact. She wrote to us only very occasionally. We got into Girl Guide uniform, instead of khaki, and we worked hard for tests and badges. Miss. Maude made me Patrol Leader of the Thistle Patrol, and 1 corresponded with six other girls. In time I also became the proud wearer of the Silver Fish.

One historic day found me travelling with my mother and a huge hold-all to my first camp. I was deposited at Eridge Station, where the Guides met me. We tramped up a hill to camp, and then I met Miss. N. G. Maude, Silver Fish, in the flesh! She was in charge of a camp of about twenty girls; we had no tents, but lived in an Oast house and slept in a loft. There were no sanitary arrangements, and we washed in one basin set on an orange box. We cooked on a fire outside, and few of us knew much about it. The programme consisted of "scouting games" and pulling a trek-cart into Eridge to fetch our own provisions.

We were blissfully happy; the extreme discomfort was the nearest thing to living as pioneers and explorers. Walking back from the post-office one night I was just ahead of two people who remarked to each other: "There's one of those Girl Guides. Some people say that they are the hope of the future, the biggest thing that has happened in this country for years." My heart swelled with pride on hearing this.

During these years, we often saw Miss. Baden-Powell. One day at tea in her house at Princes Gale, she told us that her brother was coming in. We were speechless with excitement. He arrived dressed in a plain dark blue suit. This was somewhat of a shock to us. Somehow we had never thought of the Chief in mufti ! He was very quiet, and the only remark which we heard fall from his lips was: "May I have a piece of cake?" We were, however, quite satisfied, for having read his books we knew all about him, and I remember remarking afterwards that he must be *really* great because he had been so simple and unassuming. Even the remark about the cake seemed more fitting to our idea of him than if he had said something important !

On another occasion we had tea with Miss. Baden-Powell when the Chief had just become engaged to Miss. Soames. She came in, on her way to catch a train, looking young and radiant. When she heard we were Guides, she said: "I know the Chief would be pleased to hear this. I never had the chance of being a Guide, but I'm going to become a Scout soon."

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As a great treat we were sometimes allowed to visit Guide Headquarters at 116, Victoria Street. Miss. Macdonald once told us she had taken a pattern of the first Scout hat to the City to have it copied. One day she came back with a dozen hats and, full of pride, showed them to the Chief when he came into the office. "Yes," he said, "these are splendid, but why did you order so many? We shall never sell these!"

For some years there were five companies of Lone Guides, but they were not formed into a Branch till 1919, when Miss. Beaumont Nesbitt, captain of the 1st Lone company, was appointed Head of Lone Guides for the British Isles, excluding Scotland, which had its own branch of Lones under Miss. Victoria Bruce.

During the early days the Lone companies consisted of girls living very far apart. The 1st Lones, for instance, had members living in England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Cyprus, Poland, and Belgium. It was impossible for them ever to meet, and the monthly "Company letter" which served as a link between them was liable to great delays in the post.

The scheme of grouping the Lone Guides into areas or counties was eventually adopted, but although this rearrangement had many advantages, the original Lone companies did not at all like splitting up, thus losing their distant members, whose news was generally the most interesting.

In 1932, Wandering Lones were started for those British Guides and Rangers who were living in countries where there was no British organization. Some of those girls could also join the local Guide organization, if there was one, but often distance and language made this impossible and Wandering Lones was their only link with the movement.

Wandering Lone Meetings, in the form of a letter from their Patrol Leader, Lieutenant and Captain, link together girls living in different countries, sometimes even in different continents, and a very real Company spirit exists between them. There is seldom much chance of meeting each other, though some have managed camp together in England when on holiday and others have met for a holiday at Les Courmettes, the French Guide hostel in the Maritime Alps.

This small section has, had members in Europe, Asia, Africa and America, and has been proud to see its former members returning to do useful work as Patrol Leaders, Cadets and Guiders in Great Britain.

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There is still another off-shoot from the main Movement in the shape of the Lone Guides. Lone Guides are recorded in 1916 in Canada.

Quite at the beginning of Guiding, there were many children who longed to be Girl Scouts or Girl Guides, but who lived in remote country places where it was impossible for them to collect enough girls to form a company, or even a patrol.

History has preserved the letter which two sisters who were thus isolated wrote to the Founder in the very early days: "Please say we may be Boy Scouts! We can run, jump, climb a tree, track a man-in fact we can do *anything*. But when you write, don't say anything about needlework, cooking, dusting, or learning lessons, because this is what mother says we must do, and we hate it."

These children, and many others like them, were allowed to become Lone Guides, that is to say, they worked at Guiding by themselves, and passed their tests by correspondence. They were eventually grouped into companies, and their captain kept in touch with them by means of a monthly letter which circulated among the members; they could only meet very rarely, but sometimes a special camp was arranged for them, and they then had the joy and the tremendous excitement of meeting each other in the flesh after months of correspondence.

The first Lone Guide conference was held at Foxlease in 1923.

In 1925, the Lone Guide branch having by this time grown considerably, separate Ranger companies were started for those of suitable age. "Lone Circles" were organised for Ex-Guiders who were unable for any reason to do active work.

A Guider who was once Head of the Branch writes: -

I always feel that the Branch has been a kind of mirror, reflecting the various Phases (or may one say 'crazes'?) of the Movement as a whole. We had our spit-and-polish stage, when we typed our company letters with neat margins, and practised drill formations by moving matches about; we had our woodcraft stage, when we wrote in green ink and drew bunnies in the corners of our envelopes.

In our early days most of us were Lones because we lived in places where there was no Guide company, and the majority of Lone Guides had never been "ordinary" Guides at all. Lone Guiding was very thrilling; we were all "pioneers," and many companies now large and flourishing first began as Lone efforts. The branch filled a real need for that generation of girls. Now it is still filling a need, but a different one, as nearly all the Lones (especially the Rangers) are girls using the branch as a temporary refuge between membership of active companies. Many of them are students in uni-versities or proba-tioners in hospitals, who have no time for active Guiding, but who do not want to drift out of the Movement. The Lone population nowadays is, and ought to be, a shifting population, because return to an ordinary company is the goal of every true Lone Guide. We are very

proud of our badges with the "L" on them, but we don't want to wear them for ever!

So, the Lone Guide Section, though comparatively small in numbers, serves a useful purpose in keeping within the fold of Guiding many girls who would otherwise be lost to the Movement.

Lone Guides were started in 1912 to bring Guiding within the reach of girls prevented by distance, work, studies etc. from joining an ordinary company.

ROBIN PATROL, 2ND LONES.
CHIRPS
"BRAVE AND FRIENDLY"
Joan Burgess

The Early History Of The Company.

The 1st Company of "Lone Guides was formed in November 1912, with Miss Nesta Maude as Captain.

In 191 Miss Maude was obliged to give up active work in the Company on account of War work.

She appointed Patrol Leader - Eileen Beaumont Nesbitt - ("Poppy" Patrol) to take her place as Acting Captain.

The continuance of the War claimed Miss Maude's liberty further, and eventually the entire management of the Company was taken over by Miss Beaumont Nesbitt.

. . .

The record of the First Patrols is very incomplete, but the "Acorn" was the first to be formed, under - Leader Audrey Lloyd, in November 1912.

46 The "Poppy" Patrol was formed in 1913 under Leader Beaumont Nesbitt.

Week ending March 9, 1911. Home Notes. 503

way to be a little less ambitious, and to make two or three players merely carry out a conversation on a given topic leading up to a given point, using their own words and imagination in doing so.

What Kind of Hat Shall We Have?

Below are copies of some of the letters received by the President on this important subject. They will be read with interest.

Dear Madam,—

Could we have a different hat, all the girls say the white sailor hat is such a target, if you are hiding in a bush they see it directly.

Please write to me soon if you are not offended. We want them quick.—From yours truly,

Dorothy Snell.

My Dear Miss Baden-Powell,—

I venture to write to you, as we have not got the girls' uniforms, to ask if we may have a hat instead of the red Tam-o'-shanter; it gets so wet in rainy weather, and the girls look untidy when they pull the cap down over their ears.

Do you not think a Boy Scout's hat would be more neat and trim, and with a silk kerchief round it would not look too mannish?

I remain, yours sincerely,

[illegible] Guide Captain.

Dear President,—

We have voted to write to you and protest, [illegible] we can't wear red tams. My sister and another girl have red hair, and it is not becoming; also, as none of them like them, we want to change it. Could we wear boys' hats as they are so nice? Hoping you will let us.—From your little devoted signallers,

Gladys Wood and Alice Porter.

* * * *

A Guide Mistress at Lincoln suggests the Boy Scout hat with a fancy scarf of the Company colour draped round.

Owing to there being so many opinions as to which shape of hat is the best for Girl Guides, we shall be glad to hear the various provincial committees', ideas of suitable hats, and will welcome suggestions on the subject.

Photograph postcards of Miss Baden-Powell can be obtained from the headquarters, 116 Victoria Street, London, S.W. Autographed, 6d. each.

Bradford Doing Well.

The photograph of Miss D. E. L. White, the Captain of the Bradford "A" Company of Girl Guides, it particularly interesting, as she is the first all-round cords winner in Br[illegible]. During January the Bradford "A" Com[illegible] ve a most successful social. A large [illegible] assembled, and an interesting feature of [illegible] ordings was the presentation of ba[illegible] Atkinson. Amongst the bad[illegible] eighteen second-class: al[illegible] swimming, stalkers, nee[illegible] and clerks. One first-class badge was also presented to Patrol Leader D. Jones, who is the first guide in Bradford to win this honour.

Miss D. E. L. White, Captain of the Bradford "A" Company of Girl Guides.

Birthday Gift for Princess Mary of Wales.

A fund has been started by a number of Girl Guides who have a feeling of affection for the Princess, in order to offer her Royal Highness a birthday present. They suggest that it should be the gift of those named Mary, and that subscriptions should be from 1d. upwards.

This will be a formidable rival to the Coronation gift to her Majesty the Queen, as it will entice so many named Mary or May, Marion, Marie, and other forms of the name.

Any Guide Mary wishing to help should send 1d. stamp to 116 Victoria Street, clearly directed on the envelope, for "Princess' Birthday Gift."

Girls wishing to join the Watford Girl Guides should apply by letter to the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Cooke, Stamford Lodge, Park Road, Watford.

PROVINCIAL COMPANIES.—As we are obliged to go to press three weeks ahead, provincial Captains are requested to send in their news as early as they can, so that it may appear with as little delay as possible.

ENQUIRERS.—For the information of friends and ladies who do not know about the Girl Guides, the Secretary will be glad to post them a little booklet (price 3d.), consisting of a letter by Miss Baden-Powell to certified girls' schools.

ANY YOUNG READER who wishes to join the Girl Guides should write to the Editress of *Home Notes*, who will endeavour to give the names and addresses of Captains in her neighbourhood, or communicate direct with The Girl Guides Office, 116 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

COMPANY TITLES.—Every Patrol has its own flags bearing the flower crest. The company also bears the title of the place or town where the Guides live.

A page from 'Home Notes', the first periodical to print

Chapter - 11

HOME NOTES

A page from 'Home Notes', the first periodical to print Guide News. Two pages appear - every week from August 11th 1910 for just over a year which provided the Guides with their major source of information - four guineas a week!

Miss. Baden-Powell requested by the Committee to approach Messers. C. Arthur Pearson, who were publishing the Scout Papers, and to ask if they would do the same thing for the Guides.

In July, 1910, Mr. Everett came to interview the Committee, and stated that his firm (Pearson's) was willing to devote two pages weekly to Guide affairs in a paper issued by them called Home Notes. Messrs. Pearson would pay four guineas a week in return for the privilege of home Notes being the sole official organ of the Girl Guides, on the understanding that there should be a signed article every week from the President. The Cover of the Magazine should be altered so as to include the Girl Guides, and some Pictures of them should be on it at least once a quarter. Further, Mr. Everett undertook to reproduce in Home Notes illustrations of Guides as often as wished. The official organ "Home Notes" appeared August 11, 1910. It contains a message from Miss. Baden-Powell to the Girl Guides, and a short article by her on "Our Working Girls."

Home Notes filled a very useful purpose as a medium for the Guides to hear about each others' doings, besides which the £4 45. paid weekly by Messers. Pearson for Miss. Baden-Powell's article was the principal source of revenue of Guide Headquarters.

Home Notes Page Specimen

Way to be a little less ambitious, and to make two or three players merely carry out a conversation on a given topic leading up to a given point, using their own words and imagination in doing so.

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Gladys Wood and Alice Porter.

S.O.S.

"We're Short Of Stuff"

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Provincial Companies : As we are obliged to go to press three weeks ahead, Provincial Captains are requested to send in their news as early as they can, so that it may appear with as little delay as possible.

Enquirers : For the information of friends and ladies, who do not know about the Girl Guides, the Secretary will be glad to post them a little booklet (Price 31), consisting of a letter by Miss. Baden-Powell to certified girls schools.

Any Young Reader : Who wishes to join the Girl Guides should write to the Editors of Home Notes, who will endeavour to give the names and addresses of Captains in her neighbourhood, or communicate direct with The Girl Guides Office, 116, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Company Titles : Every Patrol has its own Flags bearing the flower crest. The Company also bears the title of the place of town where the Guides live.

The account in *Home Notes* runs as follows :-

A Dramatic and Musical Entertainment was held at the Albert Hall Theatre on Saturday; February 25th, when the 1st Brixton Girl Guides performed excellent tableaux before a crowded house. These prettily arranged groups of Guides, all busily occupied with the camp cooking, peeling, and washing-up, elicited great applause. In one tableau, the Guides appeared, seated round the camp fire in the evening ready for yarns and songs, still looking very clean and smart although the day's work was done.

Agnes Baden-Powell
Robert's Sister
President - 1910

Mrs. Sloan Chesser delivered a short address dealing with the aims and results of the Movement. [Dr. Elizabeth Sloan Chesser was one of the first distinguished women to be interested in the Guide Movement, and wrote one of the first propaganda pamphlets for us.]

After the Guide tableaux, various artists kindly sang, and the entertainment concluded with a play acted by an amateur cast, "Done on both sides."

The notice concludes as follows:-

This is the first time that the London public; has been permitted to set eyes on the hitherto mythical "Guide," and very pleased they expressed themselves, numerous ladies testifying, after the performance was over, that they had no idea Girl Guides were so nice, and may become ardent adherents of the organisation. Great praise is due to the energetic officer, Miss Maud Field, who had untiringly devoted herself to the training of the Ist Brixton Girl Guides. From amongst her various patrols, she has chosen some from the Thistles, Daisies, Roses, Buttercups, Forget-me-nots, Cornflowers, and Scarlet Pimpernels. As a small souvenir, in appreciation of all the trouble Miss Field had taken to get up the tableaux, she received from the President a bouquet composed of all these flowers, beautifully imitated.

In February, *Home Notes* records the first drawing-room meeting held by the Girl Guide organisation.

On Saturday, January 21st, 1911, a New Year's gathering of the B-P. Girl Guides Ladies' Committee was held, by kind permission of Mr. and Mrs. J.Eckstein, at 18 Park Lane, London. A great number of Vice-Presidents and County Commissioners were present. The President of the Girl Guides (Miss. Baden-Powell) and the Headquarters Committee received the numerous guests, many Guide mistresses, captains, and lieutenants being present. [Among those mentioned are Mrs. Lumley Holland, then Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Doctor Mary Davies, who had started organising the Guides in the North of England.] There were present Guide mistresses from Liverpool, Harrogate, Slough, Leicester and Birmingham. It was announced that, there were now over eighty four Secretaries, besides those working at Headquarters. All were agreed in exchanging the most cordial congratulations on the great success of the Girl Guides' scheme in promoting a high moral standard among girls, as well as an attractive recreation.

A little incident of interest during the afternoon was the ceremony of enrolment of Lady Rosamund Butler, the eleven-year-old daughter of the Earl and Countess of Carrick. Mrs. Blyth, of the Hampstead contingent of Girl Guides, kindly consented to perform the ceremony.

Miss. D.Rogers spoke on the growth of the scheme in South Africa. She reported that there were companies of many hundreds in and near Johannesburg, many being splendidly efficient and keen .... The President wished all present success, and the best of luck, which was emphasized by the presentation to officers of dainty little souvenirs of white heather with gold initials on green satin.

Chapter - 12
GOOD TURNS

The Gazette **memorandum runs as follows :**

In this time of national crisis and grave danger the Girl Guides also can give valuable help to their country by carrying out the duties for which they have been organised and trained. The Headquarters Committee appeals to the patriotism of the Girl Guides to give voluntary assistance in every way in their power.

The Guides' duties would be non-military, and the following ways of giving help are suggested: To help locally by :

1. Offering service locally to Red Cross Detachments, St. John's Ambulance, or the nearest Hospital organisation.
2. Offering services locally to relief committees, when organised, and to serve in soup kitchens, creches, etc.
3. Offering services to the Soldiers and Sailors Help Society, 122, Brompton Road, London, S.W. Their needs are for Convalescent Homes, cyclists for messages, laundry, cookery and home nursing. Apply in writing to Brompton Road, stating qualifications.

"good turn" by A London guide company during the 1932 birthday celebrations

4. Undertaking cooking, needlework, and laundry work for hospitals, if required.
5. Giving assistance to families in distress or in case of illness.
6. Offering to take charge of children while their mothers are out at work.

"Good work by Guides"

At the moment of going to press, letters from all parts of the country are pouring in, all containing the same news, that every Girl Guide who has taken her promise of loyalty is doing her utmost for King and Country in this time of trouble. In accordance with the wishes of Headquarters a great many companies have offered their services to their local Red Cross or St. John's V.A.D., and the girls are kept very busy.

There follows a list of what the different companies are doing, of which the following may serve as specimens:

The 1st Crowborough Company are collecting hospital equipment on their trek-cart, delivering messages, and sewing.

Ipswich Guides are working hard preparing a Rest Station Hospital. A few guides have to camp there, so as to be ready for emergencies. The bigger girls are helping to train farm lads in stretcher-work.

Holmwood Guides have offered help to their post- mistress, and are employed by the Red Cross for sewing.

The Leicester Company has been given the task of making roller and triangular bandages, fomentations, wringers, and flannel bandages.

The 1st Lewisham Company are helping to equip a field hospital; they are used largely as messengers, and will be employed later in the laundry.

Wymondham. Helping mothers who go out to work.

Burgess Hill. Darnings socks for the Territorials and present guarding the lines.

At *Brighton* the girls who were not away on holidays at the time were organised into a "Special Service Corps." Their badge was the letters S.S. which they worked in violet on grey brassards. Some of these girls acted as dummies for a bandaging class, some acted as messengers, either on foot or on cycle. One company of older girls (all working girls) put themselves at the disposal of the Queen's nurses, and helped in the homes of the sick poor by cleaning, mending, and looking after the children.

GIRL GUIDES WANTED

Westminster Guides collecting

The British Red Cross Society (V.A.D.) Selection Board wants two Guides in the morning and two in the afternoon to run messages and help generally at its Headquarters at Devonshire House.

The hours will be from 10 till 1 in the morning, and from 2.30 to 6 in the afternoon. Guides from 15 to 16 years of age are preferred.

Will any officers whose girls are available for this purpose, kindly communicate with Mrs. Furse, Devonshire House, Piccadilly, London, W.

The 1st Darlington Guide Company at First Aid Work

In hospitals and canteens - wherever there was a job to be done the Guides large and small, were ready to do their best, and many and sincere were the praises they earned. One billeting officer wrote: "I have never had much to do with girls, but I find these Guides most level headed and sensible. When you ask them to do a job they do get on with it, and they do it thoroughly."

WAR SERVICE BADGE

Guide Gift week, 1940. H.R.H. The Princess Royal at presentation of Ambulances to the Royal Navy

In May 1915, the War Service badge was instituted; the following notice appeared in *"The Gazette"*

The War Service Badge will be granted on the recommendation of a captain, and approved by the Commissioner, to all Guides and Guide officers who have performed (or shall perform before the end of the war) alternatively:

(a) Not fewer than twenty one days' special service for Hospitals, Nursing Institutions, and other Public Departments, or Societies or Girl Guide Hostels. This service must be at the request of some competent authority, and must be carried out for at least three hours per day; or

(b) Not fewer than fifteen articles personally made, to include four pairs of socks, four pairs of mittens, two shirts, one pyjama suit, one child's garment, one woman's garment, one belt, and one bed-jacket. Knitting and needlework already done for sailors, soldiers, Sea Scouts, Belgian refugees, etc., may count; or

(c) For twenty one days' work, not necessarily consecutive, in connection with recognised firms working directly for the Government in connection with the war, or in connection with "War Service for Women," initiated by the Government Labour Exchanges, in such work as farm work, dairy work, market gardening, poultry farming, light machinery for armaments, clothing machinery, brush-making, etc.

Later on it was decided that paid work should not" count for the badge, and to the kinds of work which qualified for the badge were added: one hundred hours' work in any garden or allotment, or on the land, such as might help to increase the food of the nation; the making of two hundred "treasure-bags" by machine, or one hundred and fifty by hand.

In addition to these forms of work, many Guides were engaged in collecting books and magazines for hospitals and for soldiers at the front, collecting eggs for hospitals, making sandbags, making bandages and swabs, collecting sphagnum moss for dressings, etc.

Serving meals to Demolition workers after an air Raid on Canterbury, 1942

District Association War Time Service

A note is appended to the list. "We are glad to note that not in one single instance is a suggestion made for the girls to work apart from the recognised local authority. Each company is ready to sink its own individuality, and 'do the work that's nearest, though 'tis dull at whiles.'

A notice specially addressed to captains states: "Captains are asked to exercise special caution in the selection of girls for any public work. Every safeguard must be given to girls, even more now than in times of peace. Only those who bring a written permission from their parents should be employed. Every guide selected for work must have a card with her name and address, stating the work for which she is sent, and each card must be signed by the captain."

We have opened our central B-P. Girl Guide office at the University Settlement, and are going to keep it open every day from 9.30 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. An officer will always be in charge, with relays of six Guides all day long.

We have lists of all Guides from all our companies who are willing to work for others at this time. These are tabulated under the various headings of the occupation they are willing and able to undertake, with the hours at which they are free.

We have sent notices to all the papers and to all the big relieving agencies, Red Cross Society, Distress Committee, the Hospitals, Education Committee, etc.,

asking them to make use of our Guides, and asking them to apply by telephone or by note to the Officer-in-Charge at the Settlement. The messenger Guides will then be despatched for the most suitable Guides to do the work.

No Guide is allowed to do any kind of work unless she produces a printed statement, signed by her parents, that they can allow her to do this work, and can spare her from home at the hours which she fills in.

Every Guide when despatched is given her duty *in writing,* signed by the Officer-in-Charge, and a register is also kept at the office of all the duties undertaken.

The Education Committee wants four Guides at each Feeding Centre, where they provide free meals, to help to serve the dinners, to take tickets, and help with the washing up.

The Distress Committee is sending Guides to take charge of children in the homes where the mother has to go down to the office to register if her husband is a soldier, Territorial, etc., and also when the mother has to be out at work. Then already the Guides are helping in quite a number of Red Cross Detachments in very many ways, and are going to be used to help in forming new detachments.

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From Miss. Raschen, Guide Companies report

We did quite a lot of badge work, and in some cases, I am afraid we were passed much too easily. The one exception to this, that I always think of, was the Laundress badge. We had then to do a stiff collar, a really difficult job, and I distinctly remember my mother finding me late one night in floods of tears, with a little heap of sticky and rather grubby strips laid out on the bed. The result of efforts to wash my brother's collars!

We were always hoping that we would get the chance to do something that would prove to the general public that Guiding was worth while, because a great many of them treated us as nothing but a huge joke, and you had to be pretty

brave to go about the town in uniform at all. Then one day we had our chance. A man very kindly fell off some scaffolding and broke his leg just as we were marching by. We could hardly contain ourselves, and I always think our captain showed great presence of mind in only allowing us to make a cordon round the patient with the much-abused poles, to keep the crowd off!

But a pole *was* used as a splint, and we did get a paragraph in the local newspaper. We had proved our mettle, and the first rung of the ladder was reached. We did not get much higher until the war began, and then various organisations in the town discovered that the Guides were quite useful people.

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THE SPIRIT OF GOODWILL

This idea of service was taken up with enthusiasm throughout the whole of the British Commonwealth and many and various were the good turns which sprang from the ever fertile imaginations of Rangers, Guides and Brownies - especially Brownies, one of whom suggested cutting the toe-nails of all the old people in the neighbourhood who were too stiff to bend down and reach their own toes !

1944 with members of the Guide International Service

Papuan Rangers formed the first blood donor group in

their Islands, a courageous undertaking in view of local prejudice; Rangers in Kenya built and decorated a children's chapel; in Basutoland an Extension company of Guides and Sunbeams planted flowers, cleaned their churches, chopped wood, washed clothes for fellow patients, amongst other good deeds, and the whole Tribute was organized by a girl on crutches who has no fingers.

At home, gardens were made from untidy rubbish dumps, trees were planted and the country in general beautified. Money was raised for many good purposes but in particular for the Association for Guide Dogs for the Blind which received £ 1,091, and for the Children's Country Holiday Fund which received £461.

It was the spirit of goodwill which was put into the jobs, great and small, which really proved that the idea of service is a living ideal in the Movement and that the Promise of Duty to the Queen is no mere form of words. One Brownie summed it up when, on being thanked by an elderly lady for doing her housework, she replied, "But I didn't do it for you; I did it for the Queen."

When the air raids started, Guides were found at their posts carrying out their duties with calmness and courage. A typical story is told of a fourteen year old Portsmouth Guide. A shower of incendiaries had set light to a large block of offices, and a number of people were watching, hesitating to enter a smoke-filled room to try and put out the fire. Suddenly they heard a voice call out: "I am a Guide and I will not be afraid," and a small figure dashed into the burning building; others followed her lead, the fire was extinguished, and the building saved.

This child spoke for thousands of other Guides all over the world who were facing even greater terrors than the children of this country. "I am a Guide and I will not be afraid."

Send a Cow to Uganda

a UK Guide company raised £700 sterling to supply a pregnant cow to a home in Uganda.

The cow, which is now at its new home, has been aptly called 'Guide' by unit members.

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Radio Guiding and Scouting

Radio Guiding and Scouting is centred around communicational activities: "Walkie-Talkies", amature-radio and orienteering (also known as "Fox Hunting"). Knowledge of the structure and characteristics of the equipment is also observed.

Many Radio Guides and Scouts participate in voluntary rescue service teams.

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Mrs. Janson's Report

From Mrs. Janson Potts' report I quote the story of the one small *contretemps* which occurred:

From the start everything seemed to go like clock-work. The spirit everywhere was grand, and all came under its influence. Even the rain, with its consequent upset of all concerted plans, only served to cement friendships and to break down all barriers of shyness. And blankets! Well, this is rather a sore point! We had provided one hundred on hire, hoping this would prove sufficient, considering everybody had been asked to provide their own. But the nights were colder than our guests had anticipated. The Canadians had sent theirs by goods train from Glasgow and they had not arrived. Some people had brought none. We telegraphed for two hundred more from London and heard that they had been put on the train. Through the day "transport" met every train - no blankets! The last train in - no

blankets! And blankets were needed - they must be obtained somehow. So, round the countryside at ten o'clock at night flew the Transport Corps. And in little over half-an-hour we were inundated with blankets - far more than were actually needed. Neighbours sent precious contributions; hotels were pressed into the service: the hospital was requisitioned: a near-by Army Camp successfully approached. At dead of night we took those blankets round and trusted that for this night at least none were shivering in cold. Next day the truant blankets came, and a guardian had to be appointed whose task for the rest of the camp was to collect and sort the borrowed ones, and hopefully return them to their (probably) rightful owners. This was the one contretemps. After the rainy day was over we settled down blissfully to a wonderful week.

Watching the sleeping camp in the moonlight alter the last echoes of "Taps" had died away in the distance, and the little fireflies of the group lights were flickering to extinction, one could only thank God for the inspiration which had made such an occasion possible, and pray that its influence might be world-wide.

Recreation Hut

The boy scouts had given a recreation hut to the troops in France and Lady Baden Powell, who had been working in the Canteen of this hut for some months and who had an opportunity of seeing what a boon such huts to the men, suggested that the Girl Guides might like to raise sufficient money to provide another hut in a camp where it was much needed.

This suggestion was published in the February number of *The Gazette*, and at once the money began to flow in from companies and from individual members of the Guide Movement in all parts of the Empire.

The cost of a hut was £500, and Lady Baden-Powell had suggested that the Guides should set to work to collect ten thousand shillings. Before May 1916 the sum originally asked for had been collected, and when the fund was closed the sum had been subscribed nearly five times more, the total amount being £2,348. The Guide Recreation Hut was set up in April 1916 at a large army centre in France, and was opened by Miss. Lena Ashwell, whose company of entertainers gave a performance there. The hut was very much appreciated by the men, and before long several extensions were required. In 1917, the Guide Hut Fund paid for the addition of a billiard-room, a quiet room for letter writing, extra store-rooms, and accommodation for the Guiders who were working in the canteen.

With the balance of the fund, a motor-ambulance, a fully equipped War Department type Glement-Talbot, was purchased, and was presented to the Army Council by Princess Mary on behalf of the Girl Guides.

On a gloomy December day in 1917 a party of four Guides, patrol leaders from every district in London assembled in the garden of Buckingham Palace, were drawn up as a Guard of Honour for Princess Mary. After having inspected both the Guides and the ambulance, the Princess asked Sir Francis Lloyd to accept the ambulance for work with the army.

A letter of thanks was sent from the War Office to the Girl Guides Association.

The ambulance went to and fro at the front for year-and-a-half, receiving many wounds, and it is pleasant to know that it ended its days at Gilwell Park the training centre for Scoutmasters.

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Guide gift week, 1940. One of the Air Ambulances give to the R.A.F.

"Our country is in vital need of an Air Ambulance Service for H.M. Forces, consisting of two ambulances, Oxford Airspeed type, total cost £15,000. These two machines, which are now being built, will be the first specially constructed ambulance aircraft to be used by the R.A.F. during the war."

An additional £5,000 was also mentioned for a lifeboat, and with this announcement Mrs. St. John Atkinson, the much loved Chief Commissioner, who died later in the war, launched Guide Gift Week, asking everyone to give half a day's salary or income. The notice went on:

"In the last war we raised £2,500. . . . There were only 50,000 of us then-now there are over half a million in Great Britain alone! . . . And we want to raise £20,000. Can we do it? Of course we can!"

This was the first of the war time appeals for money, and from all over the Empire donations poured in. Those too young to be earning a salary were determined not to be left out, and they set to work to raise all they could by doing odd jobs,

painting gates, weeding gardens, minding babies, and the thousand and one ways that Guides always find to produce money when it is needed. By the end of Guide Gift Week £46,217 had been collected, and there was more on the way. So not only was the lifeboat, The Guide of Dunkirk, paid for, and the two air ambulances presented to the R.A.F., but the Navy received twenty motor ambulances, the Army equipment for rest huts and two mobile canteens to be run by the Y.M.C.A., and finally the Trefoil Hut in Iceland was furnished and equipped for the men of the Merchant Navy.

Toys and Clothing for the "Save the Children" Fund Britain's Panorama 62

1919 was the year of the Peace Celebrations. There were two events which especially concerned the Guides. The first of these was the Royal Garden Party, given for those people who had done exceptionally good work in the war.

It was a wonderful experience for the fifty Guides and fifty Scouts who were present. They lined up and formed a pathway down which Their Majesties walked into the garden; The King actually spoke to several of them and noticed their badges, and the Founder and Chief Guide came and had tea with them.

Service to others being an integral part of the Guide programme in every country, it is not surprising to find that Centenary Year was also marked by "The World Good Turn" based on the theme "Homes of Today and Tomorrow". The World Bureau issued a coloured leaflet showing that "home" could mean your house, your community, your country or your world, and later The Council, Fire (WAGGGS Publication), with the help of a UNESCO grant, produced a supplement giving a report of some of the Good Turns which had been carried out in a number of countries.

**Two Sea Rangers serving in the war - time River Emergency Service 1942.
Many Guides also joined the Home Guard, Air Raid Precautions and WVS as well as undertaking messenger work, nursing, fire watching, and work in canteens and day nurseries.**

Chapter -13

WAGGGS AT A GLANCE

The World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts

The World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS) was formed in 1928.

- ❖ WAGGGS is the largest organization for girls and young women in the world.
- ❖ It has 145 member countries and more than 10 million members worldwide, who have accepted the principles of membership and are working on the lines laid down by the founder, Lord Baden-Powell.
- ❖ It has three official languages : English, French and Spanish.

MISSION :

"To enable girls and young women to develop their fullest potential as responsible citizens of the world."

WAGGGS is open to girls and young women and is a voluntary worldwide movement. It has a commitment to peace and international understanding and is based on spiritual values. WAGGGS offers dynamic educational programmes to girls and young women to develop their full potential as individuals, through concern for others. WAGGGS strives for excellence by providing opportunities to enable girls and young women to make informed decisions in a changing world through the sharing of common values, experience and enjoying friendships, there by develop confidence and skills to shape the future.

MEMBERSHIP

Only one National Organization can be recognised in any one country. Such a National Organization may comprise of different Associations or groups of Girl Guides/Girl Scouts.

WORLD ASSOCIATION OF GIRL GUIDES AND GIRL SCOUTS

WORLD CONFERENCE meets every 3 years in different areas of world

MEMBER COUNTRIES

Each full and associate country appoints 2 delegates and, depending on membership, 0–7 visitors.

attend

WORLD BUREAU

132 Ebury St
London. SW1W 9Q.Q.

WORLD COMMITTEE

12 members, each serving 9 years
4 retire each Conference.
(3 full, 2 short meetings each triennium)

elects

Countries nominate members for

appoints

SUB-COMMITTEES

work with World Committee and member countries
Constitutions, Finance, Promotion
4 World House Committees
4 Regional Committees - Africa, Asia Pacific, Wester Hemisphere, Europe
1 Regional Group - Arab

World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts

Africa Region

Europe Region

Asia Pacific Region

Africa is rich in culture, religion, geography and wild life, but it is also a continent of challenges.

Trends in Europe are multiple and challenging with rapid changes taking place in family life

This is an area of great diversity, highly developed countries

Western Hemisphere

A Region with an immense diversity of culture, traditions, climate and physical aspects.

Arab Regional Group

Positive trends and progress were visible

At the 1946 **World Conference** the World Badge was adopted. It is worn by all enrolled members of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts other than Brownies, who take a twofold promise and now they have their own World Badge.

World Badge (Past)

The World Badge is a golden trefoil on a blue background. The stars in the two leaves of the trefoil stand for the Law and the Promise; the vein is the compass needle which will always give us the right course or way in Guiding. The base of the stalk is the flame of the love of mankind which will always burn high, brightly and intensely in the hearts of all Girl Guides and Girl Scouts.

Wear It With Pride

The World Badge is the international symbol of the Girl Guides/Girl Scouts Movement, recognized by members all over the world. It can be worn as part of the national uniform in addition to national badges. It can be pinned to everyday clothes to show that, when you belong to WAGGGS.

Wearing the World Badge is a way of being recognized as a Girl Guide/Girl Scout. It is a public symbol of ideals, and increases opportunities for sharing and friendship. Be proud to be a member of WAGGGS.

Report of the first International Conference at St. Hugh's College, Oxford, July 23rd to 28th 1920.

The aim of the Girl Guide / Girl Scout Movement is to provide girls with opportunities for self-training in the development of character, responsible citizenship and service to the community. Community involvement projects therefore form an important part of the Girl Guides / Girl Scouts programme.

The voice for youth within WAGGGS will now be heared with increased clarity, not only at World Conferences but throughout the triennium, promising stimulating debate and a new brand of awareness throughout the Movement. The Regions echo the new emphasis, and several National Organizations are increasing efforts to involve more young people in decision making

Adult support key to peace Among Youth

The World Bureau is divided internally into three divisions -

Training and Development, Finance, and support Services. Training and Development promotes the development of the Girl Guide / Girl Scout Movement world-wide, Finance handles the World Association's finances and Support and Services its administration.

Importance of Training

Training forms an integral part of the Organisation. Training is a process because we constantly aim to improve ourselves and this requires continuity, periodical appraisals and planning. Training is also a tool which helps an individual to accelerate and enhance the innate qualities.

Every training programme is a learning process both for the trainers and the trainees. A Trainer finds more acceptability when the trainees realise that the trainer is willing to learn along with them.

All the programme should be highly interactive. The trainees do most of the talking. At the end of the day, everyone involved has to feel that they have contributed to the learning process.

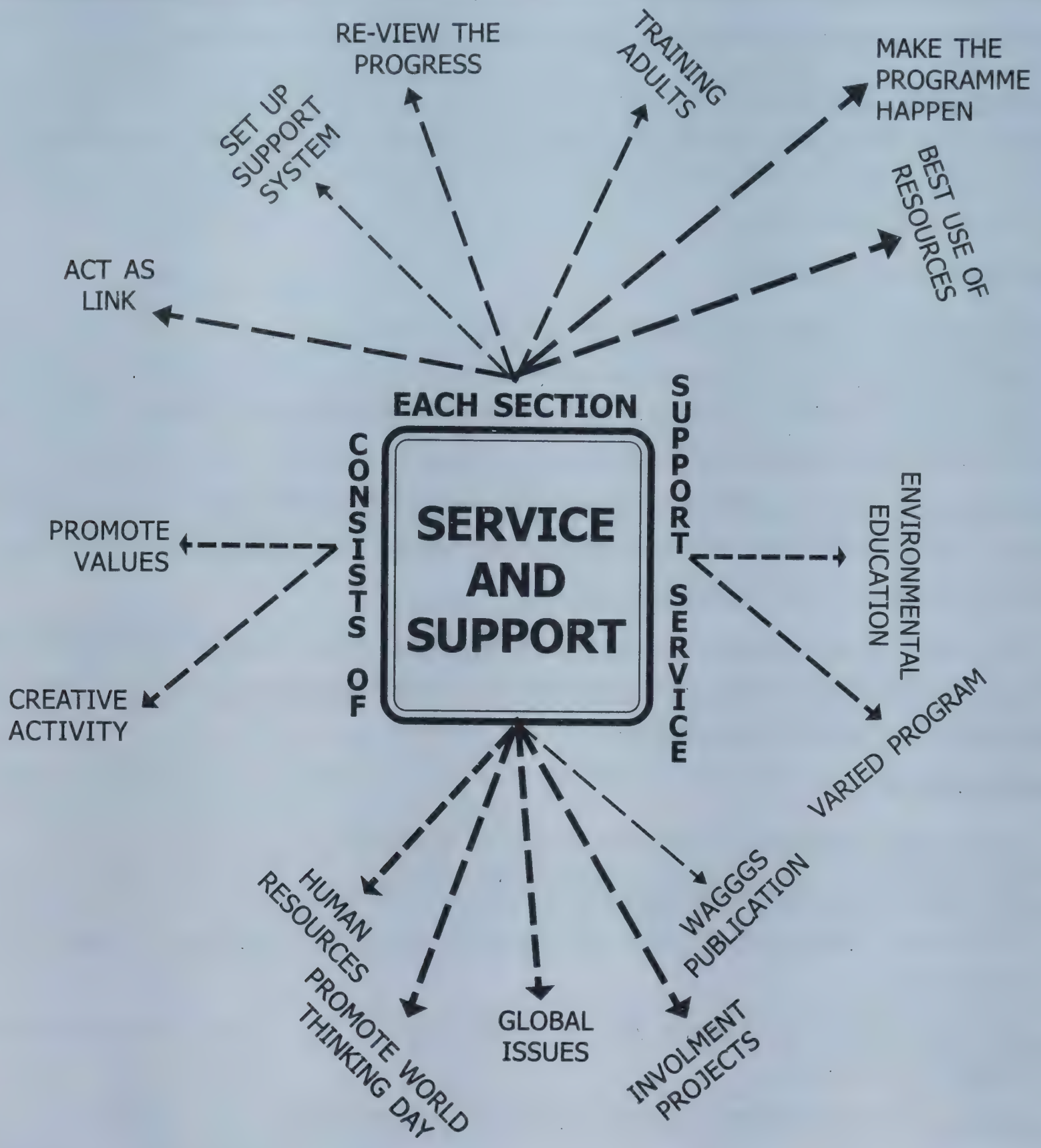
Development

- ❖ It produces publications and information material.
- ❖ It implements decisions taken at World Conferences.
- ❖ The World Bureau is located at Olave Centre, 12c Lyndhurst Road, London NW3 5pQ.
- ❖ It is headed by a Director who is responsible to the World Committee for its proper functioning.
- ❖ It has a multi-national staff of about 30 professionals.
- ❖ The work of the World Association is conducted in WAGGGS' three official languages : English, French & Spanish.
- ❖ The World Bureau was first set up in London in 1929.
- ❖ In 1984 it moved to Olave Centre, Hampstead.

FINANCE

WAGGGS has 4 sources of income Quota, Thinking Day Fund and Special grants and donations.

Quota is the amount of money each Member Organization agrees to contribute to enable WAGGGS to exist and provide services to its members. It is the shared financial responsibility of each and every Member organisation and is paid as a condition of membership.



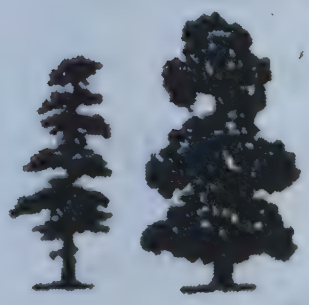
RELATIONSHIP WITH WOSM

The World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts [WAGGGS] and the World Organization of the Scout Movement [WOSM-with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland] are two separate and independent movements.

WAGGGS and WOSM have in common the same Founder and same fundamental principles. At international level there is WAGGGS and WOSM Consultative Committee.

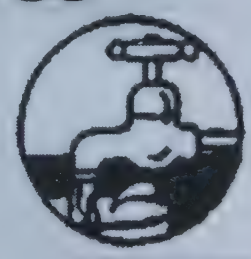
At international level WAGGGS and WOSM co-operated in a child health project in conjunction with UNICEF from 1985-1988 at regional, national and local levels there are shared activities which are jointly planned.

WAGGGS Acts on World Issues



Environmental Education

Community Involvement



Water

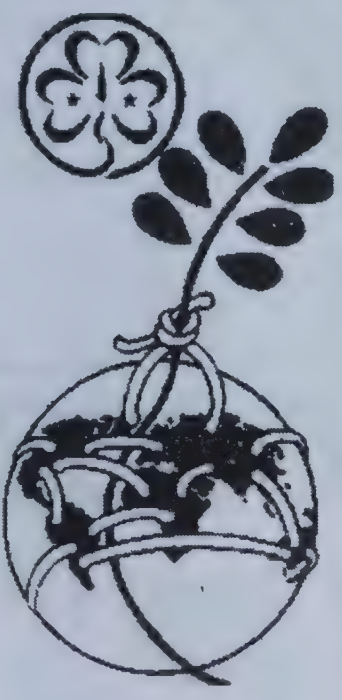
The Girl Child

Adapted from the Swedish Guide and Scout Council's leaflet on peace

Soil

Energy

WILD LIFE, PLANTS AND ANIMALS



Family life education

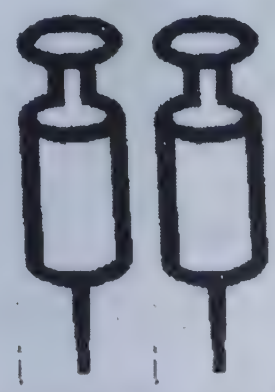
Functional Literacy

The WAGGGS Peace logo brings us together in friendship and peace. Shining over the world, brightening the future, is WABGGS Trefoil. The world is linked with golden cords, which connect the places and people of the world in friendship and peace. The Guiding knot at the top stands for the strength of our actions to create peace worldwide. The cords embrace a green olive branch, symbolizing a growing peace for the future.

DEVELOPING A WORLD COMMUNITY

Vocational Centre

World Food Day Draws Attention to Nutrition Issues



Vocational training

The Guides also are working with the Scouts on a child health project, which is funded by UNICEF.

INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF SHELTER FOR THE HOMELESS

SPREAD THE WORLD PROMOTION OF SANITATION

WAGGGS REPRESENTED AT DRUGS COMMISSION

Leprosy
A Challenge and a Possibility

'WAGGGS' Golden Jubilee

In 1978, the year of the 23rd World Conference, WAGGGS will celebrate its 50th birthday. Founded in 1928, by 26 countries with a total of 886,627 members, it has grown to a body of 145 National Organisations with a membership of more than 10 million - and it is still growing !

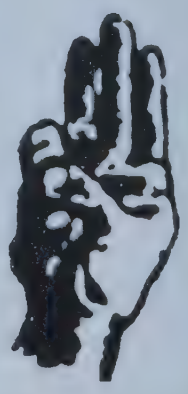
WAGGGS
75TH
ANNIVERSARY
1928-2003
THE BHARAT SCOUTS & GUIDES, KARNATAKA, INDIA

SYMBOLISM AND OTHER COMMON LINKS

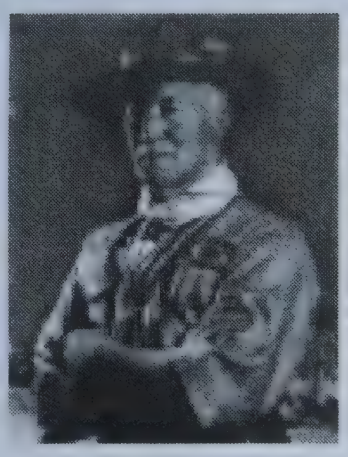
WORLD GUIDE FLAG

WORLD TREFOIL

WORLD GUIDE BADGE



THE SIGN OR SALUTE



WORLD BROWNIE BADGE

WORLD Thinking Day Symbol

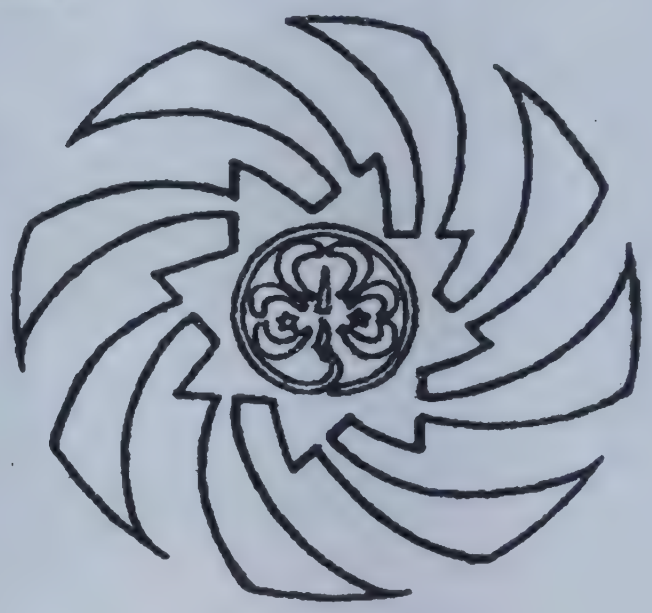
THE GOOD TURN

INTRODUCTION CARD

THE PROMISE AND LAW

THE MOTTO

OUR WORLD NEWS



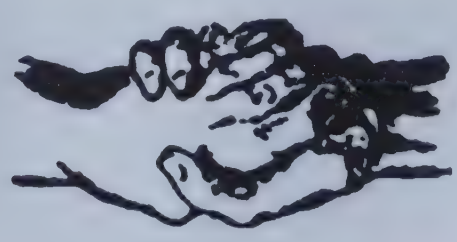
POST BOX

THE WORLD SONG

THE WORLD ASSOCIATION CENTRES

WORLD ASSOCIATION PUBLICATIONS

THE LEFT HAND SHAKE



WORLD CENTRES

Switzerland

Our Chale Switzerland

Our Cabana Apartado 406
Cuernavaca, Morelos Mexico

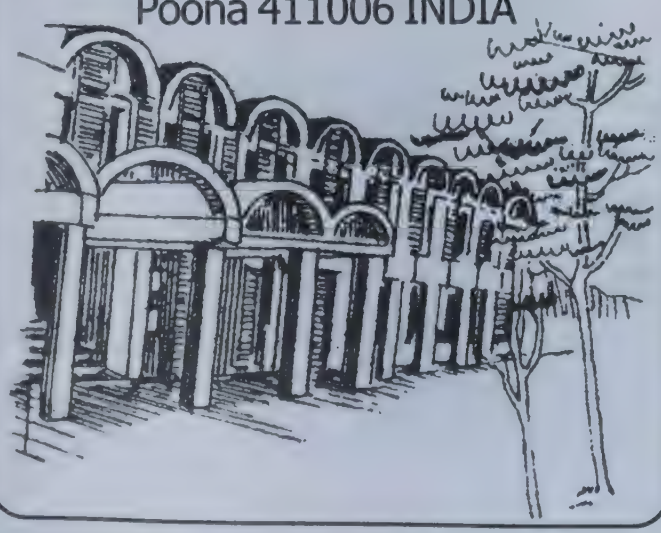
Our Cabana Mexico

Olave Centre
12c, Lyndhurst Road (Haampstead),
London Nw3 5PQ

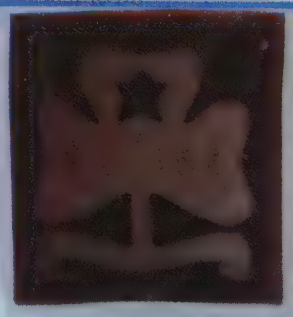
5 Nov 1963
Pax Lodge, Olave Centre

16th October 1966
Sangam India

SANGAM
Alandi Road, Yerawada
Poona 411006 INDIA



World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts Member Organization


Egypt

Dominican Republic

Colombia

Canada

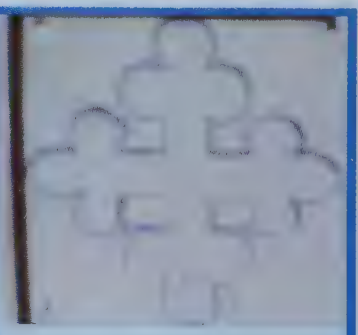
Brazil

Ecuador

Benin

Hong Kong

Ghana


Finland

Gambia

India

Ireland

Honduras

Bangladesh

Cyprus

Singapore

Zambia

Uruguay

Tanzania

World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts
Member Organization

Great Britain

Sweden

Malaysia

Jamaica

Madagascar

Mexico

Lesotho

Japan

United States of America

Bolivia

Denmark

China

Barbados

Netherland

Belize

Norway

Togo

Jordan

Pakistan

Phillippines

Sierra

Italy

Australia

Liberia

Celebration of the 100 years of Girl Guiding and Girl Scouting

International Centenary Celebration of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts celebrated around the world, as per the guidelines of the WAGGGS.

The theme of the celebration day were :

10th April 2010 - PLANT

10th April 2011 - GROW

10th April 2012 - SHARE

There were active and full participation by all the members of the Girl Guide Associations around the World.

The focus of the 1st year celebration was planned to reflect the achievements in their lifes and the changes observed.

In the year 2011, all out efforts were made to raise the centenary activity celebration as a project.

In the 3rd year and the final year, the achievement was due to the contributions to the community was emphasised, culminating this is what guiding is all about!

YOU TOO TRY TO PLANT, GROW AND SHARE

- Send messages and greetings to 100 different units.
- Arrange planting party, plant 100 seeds where ever it is passible.
- Collect Photographs of good turns done by the guides.
- Learn about different cultures.
- Each unit will explore about a different organisation and produce a poster and present the same during celebration.
- Find out what voluntary activities are taking place in your community.
- Speak out about issues which effects girls and young women.

- ❖ Invite the local dignitaries to come and plant the Seeds of change in guides and inspire them.
- ❖ Conduct quizes about the Movement.
- ❖ Speak about Guiding of every opportunity.
- ❖ Create a link with another organisation by participating in their activities and become more aware of the community.

YOU MUST BE THE CHANGE - YOU WANT TO SEE IN THE WORLD

by Mahatma Gandhi, 1869-1948

Guiding started in 20th century and continues even afterwards. It began because the girls DEMANDED it - and it has grown at a great rate because of this continued demand. Girls are still DEMANDING it today.

Why ? Simply because it is Challenging, adventurous, Up-to-date, World Wide, friendly has no barriers, demands the best that a girl can give and offers a wide range of pursuits and activities with maximum "girl" participation.

We wish to raise a new generation / The people of tomorrow's world / A world of Hope - A world of Love / For ourselves and for the young generation.

Let us continue to raise high the message of Love on the banner of the Girl Guides and Girl Scouts Movement".

THE INGREDIENTS OF THE GUIDE PROGRAMME GO TO MAKE A THREE-LAYER CAKE :
CONTENTS : GUIDES OF ALL SHAPES AND SIZES!

A POST COMPANY RECEIVING THEIR COLOURS

PLANNING AHEAD

Commissioners -

I wonder, as May comes and the outdoors beckon, if you could look at the camping and Pack Holiday records of your District or Division. Look back to last year. How many Guides got the opportunity to go to camp? Can it be improved? If you are satisfied with the answer perhaps you need to look at the Assistant Guiders and encourage them to get some of the camping related qualifications, because someday they may be the Unit Guider. And don't forget the QM and First Aid qualifications are an excellent stepping stone to the Camper's Licence itself.

If, however, you aren't satisfied with your Division or District's camping or Pack Holiday record, then look now at the Guiders. Is your Outdoor Activities Adviser working with your unqualified Guiders trying to encourage them to volunteer as helpers at camps or Pack Holidays in the Division to gain experience? The Guide Guider under training may find the camp where she is helping has a few vacancies for some of her own Guides to join her. If it's not too late, see if the non-camping Guider can visit a training camp for adults working towards a Camper's Licence. If none of these seem to fit the Guider in your Division, perhaps encouragement to make a summer programme with a strong outdoor bias could be achieved and may be with help she could run a day-camp [i.e., The Guides visit a local campsite and work in Patrols to cook meals, play outdoor games, learn some camp skills like pitching a tent but they do not stay overnight].

When camping time comes around, if you are visiting any camps, perhaps you could take non-camping Guiders with you. Remember if your Guider is completely new to the Movement the that visit would probably start her thinking in the right direction.

As Commissioner, you need to be prepared for the camping season, if for no other reason than that your signature goes on the Application to Camp or Pack Holiday form. Read those you are given, making sure the camp is adequately staffed and that you are happy with all the arrangements. Don't leave it too late to check up and perhaps change things. Adequate preparation with the Outdoor Activities Adviser can avoid the sort of situation where the Guides are all excited preparing and paying for a camp, that, when the form comes in, you would feel you could not approve.

Make your reading list this month include, again, the Association's key books and pamphlets on camping. With this information at your fingertips, you can best help and encourage your Guiders to make the most of the opportunity the programme offers in Camp and Pack Holiday areas. Remember wherever possible the Commissioner should be working towards a positive approach to facilitate not hinder, so if you have any doubts about anything, do something now to eliminate the trouble, don't wait until the form comes in to say you're unable to sign. Work in close co-operation with your Outdoor Activities Adviser to help every Guider get her girls to Camp or Pack Holiday.

- Guider Magazine, May 1981

CREDITS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT

1. The Guide, The Guider and the Ranger Magazines - U.K.
2. The Council Fire Magazine - WAGGGS
3. The World Bulletin - WAGGGS
4. Pamphlets from Australian Girl Guide Association.
5. Window on my heart - The autobiography of Olave Lady Baden - Powell, G.B.E. as told to Mary Drewery
6. Olave Baden-Powell - Canada
7. The Story of the Chief's Travels - 1947
8. The Girl Guide Gazette - WAGGGS
9. Home Notes - First Periodical by Agnes Baden-Powell - 1911
10. The story of Girl Guides by Rose Kera
11. Scouting for boys - by Lord B.P.
12. WAGGGS News letters
13. Helvi Sipila, Asst. Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, Secretary-General, International Women's Year and World Conference of International Women's Year
14. Here comes the Girl Guide
15. Guider's Hand Book - The Girl Guide Association Newzeland
16. Pamphlets from Canada, Philippines, Kenya, Holland

Sir Robert Baden - Powell

Granite statue it weights 5 tons and is 9ft high.
BP House - London

₹ 80/-